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22 May 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2415

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Talks on Dock Facilities at Dar es Salaam, Kigoma Postponed
(DAILY NEWS, 22 Apr 81) 1

Briefs
African Migrants' Exploitation Charged 2

CAPE VERDE

Foreign Trade Imbalance Seen as Basic Flaw in Economy
(VOZ DI POVO, 28 Mar 81) 3

EEC Aid for Electrification Project
(VOZ DI POVO, 28 Mar 81) 4

DJIBOUTI

Briefs
Presidential Election 5

MAURITIUS

MMP/PSM Hold First Conference
(Editorial; LE MAURICIEN, 18 Mar 81) 6

LP, PMSD Joint Program Dropped
(Editorial; LE MAURICIEN, 23 Mar 81) 8

LP To Publish Anti-MMM/PSM Booklet
(Editorial; LE MAURICIEN, 23 Mar 81) 9

MOZAMBIQUE

U.S. Policy Seen as Threat to African Continent
(NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 6, 8 Apr 81) 10

Reagan's Southern Africa Policy, by Severino Sumbe
Southern Africa's Dilemma, by Filemon Mata

Machel Addresses Military School Students, Wives
(Samora Machel; NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 9 Apr 81) 15

Council of Ministers Reviews Results of Second Offensive
(NOTICIAS, 21 Apr 81) 20

Council Communique
Machel Speech, by Samora Moises Machel

Agricultural Advisory Council Meets, Reviews Situation
(NOTICIAS, 3, 4 Apr 81) 34

Minister Stresses Rural Cooperativism
Central Plan's Initial Failures

NIGERIA

President Confirmation of Census Reported
(NEW NIGERIAN, 9, 10 Apr 81) 37

Commissioners Announced, by Biola Ajoni
Skepticism Noted, Editorial

Decentralization of NNPC Being Considered
(NEW NIGERIAN, 9, 13 Apr 81) 39

Advocated by Refinery Head, by Mohammed Bomoi
Ramifications Pointed Out, Editorial

USSR Agrees To Help Bauchi Development Plan
(NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Apr 81) 41

SOUTH AFRICAN

'THE CITIZEN' Discusses Strained Relations With Zimbabwe
(Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 9 May 81) 42

Rightwing Parties To Meet 30 May for Strategy Talk
(Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 11 May 81) 44

Botha Notes Similar Roles of Taiwan, South Africa
(THE STAR, 11 May 81) 45

Indians, Coloreds Clash in Johannesburg Suburb
(THE CITIZEN, 11 May 81) 46

Details of Incidents, by Rene Richards, Rika Van Graan
'THE CITIZEN' Comment, Editorial

Muslim Doctors Association Criticized, Defended
(MUSLIM NEWS, 24 Apr 81) 48

Ministers Malan, Le Grange Discuss Security Issues
(THE CITIZEN, 9 May 81) 49

Malan on Namibia
Le Grange on Zimbabwe, by Jaap Theron

Lebowa Minister Discusses Land Reform, Mining Development
(Peter Moscardi; THE CITIZEN, 11 May 81) 52

Briefs
Taiwan Navy Visitors 53
Threats Against Soweto Councillors 53
Schuitema Deportation 53
Walvis Bay Election Result 53
Labor Detainees' Hunger Strike 54
Imminent Maize Transport Crisis 54

TANZANIA

Lake Victoria Wagon Ferry Undergoing Tests
(DAILY NEWS, 20 Apr 81) 55

Swedish Financial, Technical Aid Agreement Signed
(DAILY NEWS, 16 Apr 81) 56

Netherlands Grant for Rural Aid Signed
(DAILY NEWS, 22 Apr 81) 57

Briefs
Four Ferries for Zanzibar 58
Floating Crane 58

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Interviewed on First Year in Power
(Robert Mugabe Interview; TEMPO, 19 Apr 81) 59

Exporters Get Easier Credit Insurance
(THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 1 May 81) 63

Platinum Extraction Pilot Plant Could Lead to New Mine
(THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 1 May 81) 64

Prospecting for Cesium Seen Possible
(THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 1 May 81) 65

Briefs
Village Development 67

TALKS ON DOCK FACILITIES AT DAR ES SALAAM, KIGOMA POSTPONED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Talks on the long-standing question of Belgian-built dock facilities at the Dar es Salaam and Kigoma ports (formerly known as Belbase), scheduled for Bujumbura, Burundi next week, have been postponed until further notice.

The consultations on the future of the harbour installations were to be held during a visit to Burundi by a Tanzanian delegation to be led by Communications and Transport Minister, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma.

Ndugu Kaduma said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the postponement followed a request by two participants--Zaire and Burundi. The fourth concerned party is Rwanda.

The Bujumbura meeting was tipped to tackle the question of compensation of the dock sites and installations which were nationalised by the Tanzania Government in 1971.

The facilities which include a deep-water quay at the Dar es Salaam port had been leased to Belgium by Britain under special agreements signed in 1921 and 1951. The two were then colonising powers for Congo (Zaire), Rwanda, Burundi and Tanganyika (Tanzania) respectively.

The dock infrastructure has been handling goods for the three land-locked countries since 1922. It is being managed by Agence Maritime Internationale (AMI).

Ndugu Kaduma said the government intended to bring these facilities under the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA), apparently after completion of compensation procedures.

The amount to be compensated is yet to be worked out, but the four parties would perhaps want to identify the party or parties entitled to compensation for the Belgian-built facilities in the first place.

The four countries agreed in Dar es Salaam in 1971 to appoint technical committees from each country to make an inventory of the harbour installations for compensation purposes.

It is understood that the committees have completed this task and reported to their respective governments who are yet to come together to compare notes on the findings.

CSO: 4420/1021

BRIEFS

AFRICAN MIGRANTS' EXPLOITATION CHARGED--Addis Ababa, Friday--African migrant workers in Western Europe are being exploited and humiliated, and African nations should try to improve their conditions, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) said. Dr Nzanzimana of Ruanda told the opening session of a conference of African labour ministers last night that African countries should negotiate with Western Europe about the conditions of the workers. Their treatment is one topic due to be discussed at the three-day conference in Addis Ababa. Other subjects are the situation of black workers in South Africa and the education of the African labour force. The Deputy Director General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), S.K. Jain, told the meeting that in future ILO aid in Africa would concentrate more on regional projects rather than ones in individual countries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420/1021

FOREIGN TRADE IMBALANCE SEEN AS BASIC FLAW IN ECONOMY

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 7

/Text/ Foreign trade imbalance constitutes one of the great structural flaws in our economy.

In the plan for international economic relations, the development of trade relations reflects the great difficulties that characterize the chountry's economic situation. The average rate of coverage of imports during the period from 1976 to 1979 was only 4.5 percent. Almost all the imports consisted of consumer goods (68 percent) and intermediate goods (11 percent). The small percentage of equipment is an indication that the major investment projects have not yet taken off.

It is to be expected that in the next few years the development of these projects will be reflected in an accelerated growth rate in imports, particularly of equipment, although the trade balance has been worsening by about 500,000 contos a year; that is, the deficit rose from 1,129,900 contos in 1976 to 2,511,000 contos in 1979.

Imports of foodstuffs exceeded exports by 50 percent.

Exports are still very weak, but the 1975 values have tripled (the value of exports in 1979 was 154,000 contos). Exports consisted mainly of bananas (19 percent), crustaceans and mollusks (15 percent), fresh and frozen fish (12 percent), canned fish (9 percent) and salt (5 percent).

This enormous trade imbalance has been tolerable only because of private transfers (Cape Verdian emigrants sent back 3.3 million contos from 1975 to 1979) and cash transfers from abroad in the form of aid and loans. This explains why, except in 1978, we have always had a positive balance of payments.

However, the balance of current transactions, which actually reflects the country's economic activity, has shown an increasingly large deficit, which has caused concern.

Only the foreign transfers of liquid assets have made it possible to cover this deficit. From 1975 to 1979, these transfers reached 4.6 million contos, which represents 58 percent of the trade deficit.

6362
CSO: 4401/233

EEC AID FOR ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

/Excerpts/ the EEC has granted Cape Verde aid in the amount of 350,000 European accounting units, or about 19,000 contos, to expand the facilities of Central Electrica da Praia, as provided in a financing agreement signed by representatives of the two entities last week. Cdr Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, minister of the economy and finance, signed for Cape Verde, and Antonio Mouajion signed on behalf of the EEC.

To improve electric power production in Praia, at the request of our government, the EEC Commission has provided financing from the Fourth FED (European Development Fund) for a new project, designated "Power Reinforcement for Central Electrica da Praia."

The project consists in acquiring and installing equipment, specifically a 730-kilowatt diesel electric unit and the spare parts to maintain it for 2 years, a command control panel and the necessary cables and parts to link the unit to the panel. The financing agreement also provides for the acquisition of a substation consisting of an 800-kilowatt transformer (400 V/ 15 kV), three 15-kV isolating switches, and three 15-kV circuit breakers, as well as connecting rods and spare parts. The project also includes operations to expand and improve the ventilation system at the transformer site.

Limiting bidding for the financing of equipment has already been opened to Dutch, German, French and English firms, with a 15 March deadline.

Expressing his satisfaction at the signing of the agreement, which brought new "elan" to the relations between Cape Verde and the EEC, Minister Osvaldo Lopes da Silva said that with this cooperative project the government will solve one of the problems that has greatly affected the lives of the people of Praia. In his address following the signing of the document, the finance minister said he had great hopes for the development of cooperation with that European institution. He also stressed that the EEC has been a major source of assistance to our country and that it is of great benefit to mankind.

6362
CSO: 4401/233

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION--On 5 May President Gouled announced that the presidential election will take place 12 June. [Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 81 p 4]

CSO: 4400/1175

MMM/PSM HOLD FIRST CONFERENCE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "MMM/PSM First Joint Public Conference Held Yesterday"; passages in slantlines published in boldface]

> [Text] The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance, ratified by a majority vote last Sunday in the national assembly for MMM delegates, led both parties to state publicly, at a joint press conference held yesterday at the library of the government building, their decision to fight together against the LP/PMSD/CAM [Labor Party/Mauritian Social Democratic Party/Moslem Action Committee] alliance. Making himself spokesman for the MMM and also speaking as leader of the opposition, Aneerood Jugnauth emphasized several times the "historic" character of the union of the "two left wing parties of Mauritius." He estimated that the dynamism created by such an alliance will sound the knell for the LP/PMSD/CAM Alliance. Mr Jugnauth warned several Western powers of the consequences of any attempt to come to the aid of the government because of the upcoming elections.

During yesterday's press conference, Paul Berenger stayed in the background, only announcing the establishment of two MMM/PSM commissions. The first one should /"work out in depth the joint government program"/ and organize the MMM/PSM parliamentary action for the Appropriations Bill 1981-82 (the budget), and the second one should coordinate the action of the MMM/PSM opposition in the legislative assembly.

The MMM secretary general also mentioned the possibility of a joint public action by the coalition on Labor Day, 1 May, specifying, however, that a final decision would depend on talks between the MMM and the General Federation of Workers.

Dr Maudarbaccus (PSM) commented on the Joint Government Program, which, he said, is /"the result of scientific work."/ This program is meant to /"break up existing capitalist structures."/ For his part, Mr Deerpalsingh wanted to demonstrate labor leaders' "superficial analysis" of the MMM/PSM Program by emphasizing the "contradictory" statements made on the subject.

MMM participants at this press conference were: Aneerood Jugnauth, Paul Berenger, Kader Bhayat, and Jean-Claude de L'Estrac. The PSM was represented by Harish Boodhoo, Dr Rohit Beedassy, Dr Yousouf Maudarbaccus, Armoogum Parsouramen, and Kishore Deerpalsingh.

Mr Jugnauth solemnly /"hailed the MMM/PSM Alliance"/. He underlined the problems that generally arise when left wing parties try to reach an agreement, /"especially since on the island of Mauritius those in power do not hesitate to sow dissent among those on the left"/. The MMM president commented at some length on the prime minister's message on the 13th anniversary of the country's independence, and explained why the MMM did not participate in the official events of the national holiday. In spite of the national character of such a holiday, Mr Jugnauth said that the prime minister chose to adopt a partisan attitude. It is precisely to protest this attitude /"which is ill-advised"/ that the opposition has always stayed away from the events taking place on 12 March. (editor's note: /The MMM had not given this reason before the boycott. Besides, the contents of the SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] message were only made public on the day of the celebration)/.

However, he continued, 12 March remains for the MMM the most important day for the country, and /"soon we will realize how the anniversary of the country's independence should be celebrated by the people."/ Coming back to the prime minister's message, Mr Jugnauth called "indecent" the fact that the latter had used television and other media in order to indulge in /"pure political propaganda"/ and to /"repeat past blunders by putting unfair labels on the opposition."/

Moreover, the MMM president estimates that the Labor Party and the PMSD are today on their last leg, and that the MMM/PSM team with its joint program will defeat the /"empty"/ slogans of the authorities. /They already know that the battle is lost"/ said Mr Jugnauth.

Following Harish Boodhoo, who recalled that the MMM/PSM alliance was concluded in order to give Mauritius /"its true social, political, and economic independence"/, Dr Maudarbaccus stated that the government's joint program challenges the very structure of the country's economy, which is a colonial structure run since independence by "neocolonialists." The Joint Program also proposes /"a dynamic development, based on self-sufficiency, and guarantees a stronger democracy and greater freedom for Mauritians."/

The publishing of the Joint Program, continued the speaker, has provoked several reactions and some constructive criticism. Therefore the officials wanted to know what role they would play under an MMM/PSM government. As is clearly stated in the program, the economic revival will depend, to a great extent, on the contribution by managers in the private sector. An MMM/PSM government will give the necessary encouragement so that productivity in business will increase and favor investment.

9465
CSO: 4400/1089

LP, PMSD JOINT PROGRAM DROPPED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "No 'Joint Program' For the LP-PMSD [Labor Party-Mauritian Social Democratic Party] At the Next Elections"; passages in slantlines published in boldface]

> [Text] The PMSD and the Labor Party will not have a joint program at the next general elections. Each party will have its own manifesto and will keep its own emblem. The Labor Party will campaign in rural areas leaving the PMSD to fight the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] in the urban areas, except for the electoral districts of Belle-Rose/Quatre-Bornes and/Vacoas Phoenix.

This was the consensus reached 2 weeks ago by the leaders of both parties, at the time of the meeting between Paul Chong Leung, PMSD president, and J.B. David and Sir Kher Jagatsingh, at present Labor Party president and secretary general respectively. Raouf Bundhun was also present at the meeting, representing the CAM [Moslem Action Committee].

The second meeting of the three leaders of the coalition government is set for tomorrow. As last time, it will take place in Sir Kher Jagatsingh's office.

During this second meeting there will be discussions on the manifestos of the two parties in order to find common ground. For both sides believe that there must be /"an agreement on ideas between the PMSD and the LP."/

At the last meeting, discussions dealt with establishing a Cargo Handling Corporation. Labor leaders had suggested that in the beginning the government should own only 19 percent of the shares, leaving 51 percent for the private sector.

9465
CSO: 4400/1089

LP TO PUBLISH ANTI-MMM/PSM BOOKLET

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "LP: An Anti-MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] Program Booklet"; passages in slantlines in italics]

> [Text] Before the end of the week the LP will publish a 50-page booklet, in which the party leadership, after an in-depth and careful study, will comment on the MMM/PSM electoral manifesto. This booklet will be given to the press this week and will then be distributed throughout the island.

With this manifesto, the Labor Party wants to make an issue of the /"dangers inherent in the administration of the joint MMM/PSM program"/. This is an allusion to the "removal of officials who disqualified themselves because of past activities"/, to the expansion of the capital gains tax which is presently levied only in part, and the /"dismissals due to the centralization and the restructuring of public services"/.

After the introduction, the booklet includes a long chapter entitled "Stealing Workers' Ideas." According to Labor, a good number of proposals in the MMM/PSM joint program were taken from the Two-Year Plan 1980-1982.

For instance, the creation of a Cultural Center, the establishment of a National Fishing Corporation, the starting of a Land Bank, the creation of a Sugar By-Products Corporation, pollution control, environmental protection, the importance of regional administration for the promotion of sports, and the enforcement of a law guaranteeing equal rights for men and women.

Then comes another chapter where the party tries to show that other proposals in the joint program are already in existence in the law. Two examples: the MMM suggests that a General Medical Council be established when there is already a Medical Council of Mauritius Ordinances (No 33, 1967), and the book emphasizes that the joint program proposes legislation to control "Mergers" when there already exists a Trade and Business Enterprises Mergers (control) Act (No 19, 1970).

9465
CSO: 4400/1089

U.S. POLICY SEEN AS THREAT TO AFRICAN CONTINENT

Reagan's Southern Africa Policy

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Apr 81 p 7

[Commentary by Severino Sumbe]

[Text] The international community has been watching with considerable misgiving the adventurist character of the foreign policy being pursued by the new administration of Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

As regards Africa, to cite only one example, Reagan has defined his policy toward this continent as being based on a strengthening of relations with South Africa, since that country, in his words, is a wartime ally and a producer of essential minerals.

As one immediate reflection of that dangerous policy, his administration officially asked Congress on 19 March to lift the military embargo imposed on UNITA, Angola's insignificant counterrevolutionary group, thus keeping its previous promise to do so.

In making that request, Under Secretary of State James Bucley urged that the request was in conformity with the revised U.S. policy on southern Africa, which is based on consultations with all the parties involved.

But James Buckley's argument does not answer this question: what kind of relationship is there between the policy of consulting all the parties involved and the furnishing of weapons to UNITA?

What kind of consultation with all the parties involved is to be pursued in Angola, a sovereign and independent country and a member of the United Nations and the OAU?

It should be emphasized, however, that the request to lift the embargo on weapons for UNITA--regarded by the African countries as a declaration of war on the continent--has aroused such consternation in Congress itself that approval seems doubtful.

At the same time that the request was being endorsed before Congress, Ronald Reagan and his administration were losing no time, seeing that they were preparing a warm welcome for Jonas Savimbi, UNITA's leader, who was being invited at the time to visit Washington.

But the warning sent to the White House on 26 March by the OAU, added to the growing number of international protests, compelled Ronald Reagan to take a step backward in his plans for Angola.

Thus it was that on the following day--27 March--the State Department officially announced that Jonas Savimbi's visit to the United States was being postponed.

It is interesting to note that in an interview published a few days earlier by the West German newspaper DIE WELT, Jonas Savimbi had unceremoniously revealed that he was going to the United States to ask the U.S. Government for antitank weapons and antiaircraft batteries worth about $100 million, a sum estimated to equal about 3.1 billion meticais.

A member of UNITA named Chitunda had already been in the U.S. capital, and in an interview granted to the WASHINGTON INQUIRER, he said that the object of his visit was to ask for new supplies of weapons.

A high-level South African military delegation was also in the United States a short time ago, and while there it held talks considered productive with members of the government and the U.S. Armed Forces.

The South African military were also received in New York by the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who for her part continues to insist that she did not know who they were, even though they showed up for the meeting in proper uniform.

But that is not all, since colonist Dirk Mudge, whom South Africa regards as "chairman" of the alleged "Council of Ministers" of Namibia, was also in Washington.

On his return to Washington on 27 March Dirk Mudge did not conceal the fact that he had received full support from the Reagan administration for the idea that in future talks on Namibia, the so-called Namibian internal parties would play a more important role, with South Africa in the position of intermediary.

Such a move is contrary to decisions by the United Nations and the OAU, which assign to South Africa its real role in Namibia--that of the colonial power--and is intended to create conditions for the establishment of a puppet regime in the territory.

Thus, and in view of the facts indicated, President Ronald Reagan is defying Africa on all points, since he is participating in the illegal occupation of Namibia and allying himself with the policy of apartheid and its crimes, including acts of aggression against the front-line countries.

Southern Africa's Dilemma

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Commentary by Filemon Mata]

[Text] As soon as he took up his duties in the Oval Office at the White House, the new American President--Republican Ronald Reagan--stated loud and clear that South Africa "is the chief ally" of the United States in the southern region of Africa.

These statements by the new Chief Executive of the United States were the seal on a commitment to "cooperation" between the United States and the racist and minority regime in South Africa or, to put it clearly, the breathing of new strength into the regime of apartheid so that the latter can pursue more intensively and forcefully the policy of international terrorism laid down by imperialism.

The entire world, especially the countries of the so-called Third World, and in this particular case the Africans, are in fact very well aware of the degree of feeling that "greeted" the philosophical principle behind U.S. foreign policy, which is openly hostile to an incomparable degree. Because of that, those same countries and peoples are still asking themselves what, in the final analysis, the new U.S. Chief Executive, Republican Ronald Reagan, is aiming at.

One may also rightfully say that even during his campaigning in preparation for the U.S. presidential election, Ronald Reagan was already indicating the basis of what would be his foreign policy. It can be summed up as total openness and support with regard to the most retrograde and reactionary regimes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America--all of this for the purpose of restoring to the old America its "real greatness."

For that purpose, southern Africa figures in the plan for the kickoff of Reagan's confrontationist policy. Southern Africa is an area causing special concern. Everyone knows that the stands by the new U.S. President before and during his election campaign revealed uncurbed sympathy for the white minority in Pretoria and conspicuous hostility toward the liberation movements and the newly independent front-line states.

During the campaign, Ronald Reagan sent emissaries to Pretoria, a move that greatly fostered a climate of consternation in African political circles. Immediately after his victory, incidentally, Reagan designated Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state in Nixon's cabinet, to... [copy missing and garbled]. [Copy missing]... counterrevolutionary..., UNITA, Jonas Savimbi. It should be recalled that with the support of the racist regime in South Africa, that puppet organization is engaged in destabilization actions directed at the People's Republic of Angola from inside the occupied territory of Namibia.

On the other hand, it can also be said that these are understandable concerns, but they must not prevent an overall analysis of the problem constituted at this moment by the situation in southern Africa. There is no doubt that the current U.S. "establishment" has not kept up with the advance of the nationalist liberation movements in this critical part of the world. It is precisely within the social group that put Reagan in the White House that one finds the centers of power most eager for a revanchist attitude. With it they would like to recover their lost positions and shore up the tottering structure of alleged Western hegemony in the world.

In the present circumstances, in which the change in the correlation of forces on a worldwide scale has by its nature and pattern been discrediting the alleged hegemony of the West, it is inadmissible that a change in the structure of the United States should determine the future of others.

If indeed there exists a place where that correlation of forces has undergone substantial modification, it is precisel in the region of southern Africa. It began in 1975, when independence was achieved by countries which previously, and under colonial domination, had served as the "defensive carcass" for the plans of imperialism as represented by racist South Africa.

Moreover, the independence of Zimbabwe and Robert Mugabe's election as prime minister have brought about one more substantial change. This is because the new state had once served--when it was a colony headed by a group of rebel and racist colonists--as a platform from which to halt the advance of the liberation movements and destabilize the independent front-line states. Now the Pretoria-Salisbury axis no longer exists, and the consequence s isolation for South Africa.

The change in the sociopolitical-economic pattern in southern Africa is therefore quantitative and qualitative, projecting itself onto every level and shaping an irreversible situation. This does not mean, however, that Africa's traditional enemies are not bound to do everything possible to subvert the current pattern. Proof of this can be seen in the constant invasions of Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia, reflecting precisely an attempt to weaken those young countries by destroying their productive structures at a time when the need for economic liberation from the racist regime of South Africa is a truly prominent imperative.

Without disregarding the events inside South Africa, we can say that the issue of the occupied territory of Namibia is an obvious pretext at this moment, following the failure of the Geneva Conference. The African countries and the world in general are demanding full compliance with Resolution 235, despite the intransigence of the racist Pretoria regime, which in its stance has the support of the West.

It is important to say, however, that despite the manifest hostility in Reagan's African policy, a very close identification with the South African racists would cause him very serious problems and difficulties in his own country. At the moment there are broad sectors of South Africa's population which are greatly sensitized against racism, first among them the equally numerous black population. False steps may have a great effect on the new U.S. President's domestic policy, since it is an irrefutable fact that his victory was due in part to support from his country's black sectors, which in terms of trends regarded themselves as having been cheated by the uncertain policy of President James Carter. Many traditionally Democratic voters turned to the Republican alternative--in this case Reagan.

The loss of votes from the country's black sectors and a process showing trends toward a recovery within the Democratic Party are something that the new administration, Republican in its majority, will try to prevent at all costs. Because of that, inept action in relation to southern Africa would have very dire consequences. All indications are, therefore, that Reagan will not have sufficient capability for sponsoring a policy whose objective is to bring about proracist change in that region of southern Africa. It is to be expected, however, that Reagan's policy toward the South Africans will not develop in an isolation whose outcome might be the total loss of the not inconsiderable economic interests of the United States in South Africa. And that, incidentally, is what has been demonstrated in Ronald Reagan's most recent statements.

A perceptible problem in all this background is the recent visit to Washington by a high-level South African military counterespionage delegation. The visit was supposed

to be secret, but the delegation slipped up during its trip abroad. Not only that, but at the very headquarters of the United Nations in New York, the diplomatic imprudence of Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative, was an obvious reality. When all is said and done, what does Reagan want? That is a naive question, and also naive is the new administration's maneuvering in this world of today, in which there is a constant alert.

As a final note, it is useful to say that if, instead of choosing realism, the new U.S. President lets himself be carried away by the reactionary extremism that characterizes his political past and his recent election campaign, he will be exposed to a setback of great proportions, and he would be causing a serious and imponderable rise in worldwide tension. Realism is the necessary currency for a solution to the problems of Africa--in this particular case, southern Africa.

11798
CSO: 4401/241

MACHEL ADDRESSES MILITARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, WIVES

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Machel to students and their wives at the Armed Forces Secondary School in Beira; date not specified]

> [Excerpts] A few days ago, Marshal Samora Machel visited the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] Secondary School in the city of Beira. The commander in chief of our armed forces met with the students and their wives at the school. Many of them are cadres who were formed and hardened by the armed struggle for national liberation. Because of the great value and importance of the words spoken by the chairman of the FRELIMO Party, we are reproducing them here in full.

We won, we set men free, we set freedom free, we are independent, and we are a sovereign state. A sovereign state that is emerging strong and solid. A state that is emerging on a foundation whose footings are solid enough for putting up structures of any size. A state ready to serve and to fulfill the programs and objectives that led us to accept sacrifices.

Because of that, your presence here is the duty of the revolution itself. We are not rewarding you or expressing gratitude. This is a new task so that you can wage, perfectly and efficiently, the battle in which we are engaged. It is the tough battle to oust the enemy located in your heads so that you will understand the complexity of the problems--the complexity involved in the building of socialism and its phases.

Those phases cannot be skipped because they are historical phases. We will have to follow this long path to the end, as we did in the armed struggle for national liberation.

This school is now furnishing you with solid foundations for the new phase. For producing the socialist man, the revolutionary man, and the progressive man. The scientistic man who believes in science, believes in his own strengths, and believes in the liberation of productive forces. You have come here to synthesize the experience of the struggle for national liberation.

Art of War: a Science

Being military means being a living and dynamic organ, because the art of war is a science. For the capitalists, it is a science for exploitation and a science for defending the interests of a handful of people. It is a science for sidelining the people. It is a science for oppression--a science for humiliation and discrimination. It is a science for preserving the neofascist dictatorships--for preserving blood-thirsty states. But for us, it is not.

Ours is a science for killing the pest--for killing discrimination and humiliation and for killing division, for eliminating elitism. But if we do not have adequate education, we will not understand that antagonistic distinction.

Your presence here means the taking of a stand. It represents an enormous burden for the state. It represents a huge and enormous effort on the part of the state.

Colonialism left illiteracy in our country. Because of that, there are a few essential subjects which you should be studying but which are not yet being taught because there are no teachers.

The role of the teacher--the role of the teacher. The teachers who are here would otherwise be in the primary schools teaching children. They would be in the day nurseries educating children to go on to the schools. They would be doing a lot by continuing their studies and earning the baccalaureat and licentiate, but they were called to come here so that the Mozambican Army will be a modern and strong army.

An army does not exist in the abstract. It is made up of all its constituent elements: able-bodied elements--intelligent and talented men. And essentially, you must understand the importance of policy.

Officers Capable of Being on Guard Against Enemy Attack

All of our action serves policy--all activity and all our acts. You are here so that you will know when there is deviation and when there is a crime--when there is total opposition to the party line and when there is a direct confrontation with our line and with our principles.

You have come here so that you will be aware officers--officers who are capable, efficient, organized, and having a capacity for planning, officers capable of being on your guard against the attacks of the enemy, whether those are political attacks, ideological attacks, economic attacks, or military attacks.

It is because of that and for that purpose that we must understand certain scientific phenomena. And above all, we must study psychology in order to understand the complexity of society--the complexity of human conduct. In order to understand man. Because of that, the army must not be a grouping of unstructured elements--a group whose members are slipshod and negligent. We call that dead weight. Such members constitute dead weight for us.

They are members with no awareness of class struggle. They cannot differentiate between the existing systems in the world or discern the evolution of society. They

do not understand the origin of man. Such an officer will not be capable of mapping out the correct strategy for serving our policy.

Our strategy is intended to serve our policy. Our tactics are intended to serve our strategy. We have ideological questions. Does a particular policy correspond to our ideology? How, then, shall we implement that policy? And this brings us to strategy.

The question of how to implement our policy immediately becomes a question of strategy. It is a question of how to put the word of command into effect when the party's members meet and discuss ways in which to implement the call issued by the party. It is not a matter of discussing whether the word of command is correct or not. It means discussing its application. And that means finding the strategy and, in political terms, as the people in foreign affairs would call it, diplomacy.

What is our diplomacy as far as our foreign policy is concerned? What is our strategy? What is our policy for pursuing development? And then, which strategy is the right one? The Political and Organizational Offensive is a part of that strategy. It is the way in which we put our policy into visible form. It is the way in which we achieve our objectives.

What Are our Objectives?

The well-being of the people. The happiness and progress of the people. Peace and socialism. Can those things be built without a revolutionary army? Can they be built? A weak army?

The military sphere is the most important. We must develop every science for defending the revolution. A revolution that is not defended is not a revolution. Revolution must not be a matter of sentimentalism; revolution must have no feelings. Revolution must not have principles based on false foundations.

They must be clear and sound foundations--sound relations among men making possible the productive development of any work. But it is in the army that we must make our ranks impermeable. Because an error--a mistake by a military man--is paid for with a drop of blood.

A revolutionary army always lives by a plan. There must be a response to every action. This means that here you must learn what combat readiness is.

It means defending freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique. How is people's government to be defended? To whom are we referring when we talk about people's government? Where do you come from? What is your origin? All of you here are the sons of peasants. Poor! Right?

Let anyone who is rich raise his hand! The son of a bourgeois feels shame. Even if he is here, the son of a bourgeois is afraid. What kind of class is it that is ashamed to say: "I am a bourgeois"?

Why don't the bourgeois do it? It is because they know that they have a permanent enemy.

Who Is the Permanent Enemy?

Who is it? It is the people. Every system in the world has its enemy. The enemy of capitalism is the people. The enemy of the socialist system is the bourgeois--the capitalist and imperialist. Choose now, friends, whether you want to be bourgeois in order to be enemies of the people. Right?

The revolution has enemies who are the bourgeois: the capitalists and the imperialists. Because of that, you are not here as a reward. It is a duty of the revolution to make the most of its men. We learn from the experiences of many revolutions that did not make the most of their freedom fighters. But those of you who were honored are benefited here. Learn to take advantage of it, because otherwise you will leave here with no knowledge: you will be goatherds. Listen well! Clap your hands. (Applause.)

School's Purpose in Former Times

This school used to be for future young ladies. It was not for just any girl. It was for good families--for teaching their daughters to be good housewives. It taught them everything, from embroidery on, to make them housewives in the future. But we have turned this school into a place for making you good leaders of the people.

Some of you are living here with your wives in conditions that were not designed for it. The normal thing would be to have a neighborhood for generals, colonels, captains, and all grades including enlisted men.

We know what level we are going to make available to the soldier. It would be a neighborhood where everyone would come to the school. But that requires things. If we waited until such conditions existed, some of you would be getting old. When you got here, you would already be 50 years old.

Your capacities would be diminished. Right, comrades? I know that many of you who are married could not bring your wives here. Just now while visiting the school, I said: "Look and choose: do you want to live with your wife or do you want to study? If you want to live with your wife, we will send you back. Or else study." The wife is ours, and even your son may be away from you for 2 or 3 years, but he is ours. Isn't that right?

But to spend 3 years without studying while waiting for the right conditions to be created--well, it may be the end of this decade before those conditions are created. Or perhaps the year 2000, and by then some of you here will be 60 years old. That is the retirement age in the army--when you are a general, that is the retirement age.

Everything requires sacrifices. Please understand this well and as the experienced adults that you are: everything requires sacrifices. All you cadres are experienced. You lived away from your families for years and years. Know how to choose between what is primary and what is secondary. The primary task--what is the primary task? And what is the secondary task? This is basic.

Conversation With the Women

You women who had no opportunity to participate in the struggle for national liberation, listen to me: during the war, I used to say to some comrades honestly: "Let us not make our women part of our baggage. When we move, we have to transport them. Even during minor moves, we will have to transport them."

That makes you seem like part of the baggage, right? Are you baggage? Hm? When you move about, do you take your husbands along? When you leave here, you will have to do a lot of work.

Illiteracy is diverse and very widespread. You will have to carry out specific tasks in the barracks: sewing uniforms for the soldiers, patching them, and improving the diet of the soldiers and officers. You now have the foundation. How many grams of margarine, how many spoonfuls of sugar, and how many liters of milk so that the soldiers will have well-developed muscles?

That is why you are here. Not to eat to terms of quantity--to say, when you give a little, that it is necessary to fill the plate. What vitamins and calories are in a fish? Ask what is contained in a fishhead. Why is it that every day we eat only fish? Yes, we still have economic difficulties in our country. We still do not produce enough.

Whenever the time comes, I want to reassure you here. South Africa is not going to occupy our territory. I will not say that it will have to walk over every one of our corpses: I will not say that. South Africa is not going to occupy our country.

We got to know the Rhodesians. We fought them well in Tete. The "Boers" entered our country because of the corruption of a few officials. They sold out for chocolate. (Applause.) To be a CIA agent. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was paying some directors more than 19 contos per month. But the CIA pays only $300. Thank you!

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS RESULTS OF SECOND OFFENSIVE

Council Communique

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 pp 3-4

> [Text] The closing session of the fifth special (enlarged) meeting of the cabinet, held yesterday afternoon, took up and passed a document summarizing the second campaign of the offensive analyzing the situation observed and outlining steps to solve the problems that were detected. This summary document would then be designated by President Samora Marchel as working and mandatory study program both on the central and local levels. Here is the complete text which was read by Finance Minister Rui Baltazar.

Meeting for an enlarged session on 17, 18 and 20 April, the cabinet reviewed the activities carried out by the various brigades in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, and the city of Maputo.

The work of the brigades was done as part of the Political and Organizational Offensive, as an effort in the permanent fight to remove the obstacles that hinder the process of the country's development, the fight to make the present decade the decade of victory over underdevelopment.

During this second nationwide campaign, the brigades were aiming at the following main objectives:

Determining how the Political and Organizational Offensive is being handled on all levels as well as the development in its implementation;

Checking into the way in which the 1981 Central State Plan is being carried out, specifically in areas of strategic export products and strategic products for the supply of the people.

The Political and Organizational Offensive has its underlying roots in the revolutionary experience of the Mozambican people, in the popular nature of our struggle and government which was forged in the liberated zones. The Political and Organizational Offensive is the correct method, applied in the economic and social areas, for consolidating our people's government, checking into the difficulties in the way of the exercise of power by the people, and learning the facts of life nationwide in all respects.

The Political and Organizational Offensive is a process of profound democracy; it enables us, through practical activities, to measure the development of our revolution.

The offensive is an instrument through which the party and the government maintain initiative in the process of the class struggle during each phase of the construction of socialism in the country.

1. Review of Second Offensive Campaign

1.1. General Aspects

In reviewing the second campaign of the Political and Organizational Offensive, the enlarged cabinet meeting identified the following general aspects, common to the provinces covered by the work of the brigades.

Major advances, which are the result of the first campaign of the offensive, were observed.

There is a broader knowledge of our reality, of the potential of our country, of the nature of the problems we face and the ways to solve them. There is more widespread and keen attention to the peculiarities and specificities of each province and each region of our country.

We have had advances in the management capacity and in the degree of organization on the provincial level and the production unit level. There is an improved link between the sectors and the fight against parochialism has been developed further. The concern already expressed with hygiene, cleanliness, and the setup at the enterprises, in ports, in warehouses, in [illegible word in original] and the improvement in our organizational capacity resulted in a development of our awareness.

By acting upon a specific reality and getting us to understand it better, the offensive permitted the political and economic growth of the cadres and that in turn promoted the development of new cadres.

We find that planning already is an irreversible gain of our revolutionary process. It is beginning to be tackled on the level of the province and, although on a lesser scale, on the level of the districts and the production units. It is becoming ever more difficult for the district to exist without planning.

Parallel to that and as a consequence of that, we are beginning to live a planned life. We are beginning to realize the need for checking on tasks performed, looking into results, constantly keeping tabs on programmed actions and that creates conditions enabling us to anticipate difficulties.

We find that there is significant progress in many sectors as revealed by the increase in the output and productivity, by the improvement in the quality of goods produced. Work norming is also beginning to become an active concern in various enterprises.

One important aspect which we find has to do with the growth of dynamism in the search for local solutions, doing away with inertia and the spirit of passive waiting for solutions to come from higher echelon.

Overall, these advances were possible because the first political and organizational offensive campaign led to a politization of our ranks, it ousted infiltrated elements, it removed much of the deadwood that hindered our progress as related to lack of competence, negligence, lack of responsibility, and red tape.

The advances we have observed so far should not cause us to lose sight of the dimension of problems that still persist.

During this second offensive campaign we observed the survival of many negative factors. The advance is not uniform in all provinces and activity sectors. The temperature is not the same throughout the land, nor are we as yet advancing in successive waves.

In particular, we find that, where the party is firmly established, control over all economic and social activities does exist and their growth is superior. Where the party's hold is weaker, the government machinery does not guarantee the correct management of economic and social life. On the other hand, the democratic mass organizations do not have a sufficient capacity for organizing and mobilizing the workers.

In spite of the positive aspects reported, we continue to observe--although to a lesser degree--situations of disorganization, neglect, apathy, lack of knowledge of true reality, lack of competence, waste, and poor utilization of assets, absence of careful study and failure to implement the laws, resolutions, and directives issued by the government, manifestations of abuse of power and infiltration of enemy agents.

These situations show us that there is still resistance to transformation in some sectors.

We have observed a lack of sensitivity regarding the importance of the plan and a lack of knowledge of the goals and tasks spelled out in it in some districts and enterprises, both regarding responsible officials and the workers themselves.

In other cases we found that tasks are carried out in a mechanical form and that it is not realized that the plan actually spells out minimum obligatory goals.

In those cases, passivity, lack of initiative, and a bureaucratic vision of the plan prevent the mobilization of all reserves and become an obstacle to the solution of small problems which can be solved by using available local resources and mobilizing the workers.

Another negative manifestation resides in the fact that some people think that the plan means the simple attainment of output goals, underestimating the remaining components, such as supply, investment, costs, and labor force.

These shortcomings point up the fact that the plan, in many places, has not been drafted with the active participation of the workers and the development of the district structures of the government machinery.

On the other hand, certain insufficiencies in planning which have been observed do reflect the disorganization and subsequent lack of management capacity found in various enterprises and government agencies.

As a result of these facts, the priorities of the plan and the economic battle have not yet been understood as the main aspect of our struggle.

Concerning the cadres, we found cases of poor utilization, incorrect placement, and lack of supervision of their growth. This aggravates the situation of shortcomings in politically, scientifically, and technically trained cadres to do the jobs required for the construction of socialism.

We have a deficiency in the development of deputies and individuals responsible on various levels in solving problems and in the mobilization and organization effort and that in turn leads to lack of knowledge of concrete problems faced by our people.

We also found cases of parochialism and divisionism in government agencies and the existence of poor human relations between management personnel.

Behind many of these situations is the fact that a thorough fight was not conducted to bring the new values to life and we still have individualism as the dominant trait of the behavior of some cadres.

The education of the younger generation and the training of our workers are still not being viewed as tasks for all structures.

We are still not fashioning the new man.

There is still a certain separation between the various central government agencies and the local agencies out in the field.

Some structures on the provincial level continue to be entirely alien to the life of the province and the district; they do not work to improve the living conditions of our people and they lose sight of the objective of their own existence.

There are serious shortcomings in the setup and operation of government agencies on the provincial and district levels.

They spring from a tendency mechanically to reproduce, on each of these echelons, the structure of the next-higher echelon.

This is quite striking on the district level where--since there is a tendency in some cases toward the reproduction of all existing management groups in the provincial government--a top-heavy, inflexible machinery has been put together which, in terms of its organizational structure, contains an excessive number of civil

servants without jobs to justify their position. For example, we have about 400 civil servants in one of the district governments.

There is one question which is of the utmost seriousness and that is the slow pace of our advances in the socialization [collectivization] of the rural areas.

The situation observed shows that the strategy of collectivization of the rural areas, as charted by the party, is not being materialized with the indispensable degree of priority, dynamism, and concern.

The organization of the communal villages is weak. Many of the communal villages are still in an only embryonic phase, essentially because their economic base remains individual. Cooperative production is not developing at the desirable rhythm. The agricultural producer cooperatives in most cases are still only pre-cooperatives which do not represent the main activity of their members and which do not express the mobilizing power of the advantages of this form of socialist ownership.

The direction, support, and combination of efforts in relation to the movement of communal villages and agricultural producer cooperatives are not guaranteed by the central government agencies and by the local government agencies.

1.3. [As published] Specific Aspects in Each Province

During the activity review, some specific aspects in each province and in some sectors were singled out.

It was concluded from the report that the situation looks different in each of the provinces that were the target of this Second Campaign of the Offensive.

It was found that some sectors had achieved significant advances in a given province whereas the same was not true in another province.

The particular importance of some provinces was stressed regarding the accomplishment of the strategic export products plan and the plan for strategic products to be supplied to the people.

Province of Cabo Delgado

In general we were able to observe major advantages in organizational aspects, particularly on the level of the provincial management agencies.

Progress was reported in agricultural production for the local supply of the people in the province.

It was found that it is necessary to devote special attention to the following three aspects:

Better control at the border to prevent smuggling and need to put an end to some practices involving abuse of power by certain individuals who have infiltrated some of our structures;

Need for exploiting the fact that the people live in villages in order to draw up a vast program of cashew nut planting and cultivation in this province;

Urgent need for improving the operation of the ports of Pemba and making the port of Mocimboa da Praia operational, with a view to greater efficiency in the handling of agricultural sales products.

Province of Zambezia

On the level of production units there was in general a visible improvement in organizational aspects.

The management capacity on the provincial level, the circulation of information as well as coordination did not yet correspond to the importance of this province in the production of strategic export products and strategic products for the supply of the people.

There is insufficient popular participation in the solution of economic problems, particularly in view of the weakness of the cadres who make up the leadership on the district level.

There are many products which are being shipped out slowly. Some examples involving tea, copra, and cashew nuts were given.

Province of Sofala

The analysis conducted here brought out the importance of the province of Sofala as an area where many of the strategic export products and products for the supply of the people are being produced or transited.

The provincial structures do not yet correctly handle the management of the province's economic and social life.

There are cases of abuse of power and violation of laws, causing an atmosphere of worry and fear.

Many typically colonial situations still persist.

Enemy infiltration exists even in agencies that are decisive for the accomplishment of the 1981 Central State Plan.

The province's economic potentials remain yet to be fully implemented particularly regarding the production of products to be supplied to the people.

The fundamental cause of many of these situations resides in the fact that the workers and the population in general are kept away from the problem-solving process. Thus, the people's government structures are not performing their functions.

Provice of Tete

Considerable improvements were recorded on the organizational level in this province. The provincial government is familiar with the problems and is directing economic and social life as a whole.

The province's importance in the production of strategic products for the supply of the people is being realized.

Fundamental concern was expressed regarding the need for improving political work and supplies in the border areas and further strengthening organization in the agricultural sales field.

Province of Manica

The province of Manica is very important as a province producing essential goods for the supply of the people and as a link between Zimbabwe and the port of Beira.

The analysis enabled us to establish that:

Major advances were recorded since the first campaign of the offensive;

There is a determination to assume the offensive;

There are however still situations of disorganization which conflict with the advances reported.

Province of Inhambane

Generally speaking, the task spelled out for the first campaign of the offensive are being carried out or have already been accomplished.

In the meantime there are situations which reveal a lack of initiative and a tendency always to rely on the central government agencies even when this is not justified.

As one specific aspect it was emphasized that it is necessary to devote special attention to the conservation and maintenance of hotel facilities.

Province of Gaza

The existence of irrigation in the Limpopo Valley determines the importance of this province in supply operations, particularly for the city of Maputo and by way of implementation of the 1981 Central State Plan.

Progress was made in relation to the situations observed during the first offensive campaign.

The following specific aspects were pointed out and special attention must be devoted to them:

The need for making sure that the CAIL [Limpopo Agribusiness Complex] will be transformed into a real model enterprise which will produce at higher productivity levels;

Need for rapidly improving the link between the state sectors and the producer cooperatives.

Province of Maputo

Significant advances have been recorded in the management aspects of this province, bringing about a noticeable improvement on various levels.

This fact is important in view of the role of this province as the supply center for the city of Maputo and the confrontation existing along the border with the racist regime of South Africa.

City of Maputo

The Offensive Campaign was essentially aimed at the industrial enterprises which have already been the target of the prior offensive campaign.

In general terms, we found that the guidelines charted for the first campaign were being implemented. But some problems, detected during the first campaign, still exist, especially organizational and supply problems, revealing the need for developing the offensive in depth in these sectors.

1.3. Specific Problems of Some Sectors and Problems to All Provinces

APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property]

In general, there have been few changes in this sector since the first offensive campaign.

MECANAGRO

It has been found in almost all places that this agency is not doing the job for which it was created.

MADEMO

This agency is unable, by itself, to handle the lumber problem throughout the country with its current organizational form.

It was also found that sectors of the navy and the shipping industry (transportation, warehouses, and access roads) should be given priority attention.

Dynamism and supervision are likewise still absent in foreign sales of products.

2. Conclusion

The activity review regarding the Second Political and Organizational Offensive Campaign shows us that significant progress has been made since the phase during which the offensive was launched.

Many situations detected during the first campaign were corrected. This made it possible for the brigades, during this second campaign, to go into a more profound analysis of the real situation.

The offensive took on new dynamics. The offensive is entering a qualitatively new phase. It is assuming a character of increasing responsibility, preparation of inventories, indoctrination regarding the people's and the country's potential and capacity. It is currently aimed at the real situation concerning our government agencies, correcting errors, straightening out work methods, opening up prospects, and training cadres.

As a result of this activity review, the cabinet concluded the following:

1. Incorrect work and management methods continue to persist. This means that the people were kept away from participation in the country's economic and social development process.

During the offensive, the brigades detected a mistaken practice in the exercise of power which boils down to the gap between the government and that which is the essential factor in our power--the people.

Especially on the middle management levels do we find authoritarian practices, arrogance, absence of correct human relationships, manifestations of individualism, servility, red tape, and opportunism.

2. These incorrect working and management methods are reflected on the plan itself.

The brigades concluded that the plan is being implemented throughout the country and on the most diverse levels as an integral part of our life. It is an irreversible gain of our socialist revolution. But the various sectors have not yet managed to assign the proper importance to the drafting of the plan.

The exercise of democracy in the economic and social areas must emerge at the moment the plan is drafted.

During that phase, the creative participation of the workers is fundamental. This is the only way the workers can profoundly and completely absorb the plan as their own and in its totality.

3. The shortcomings found in the development of the cooperative movement and the collectivization of the rural areas are also reflected in the way the people are being pushed to the sidelines.

4. The great potential regarding the utilization of local resources has not yet been completely explored. The plan is not designed to stop creative initiative; on the contrary, it creates the conditions for stimulating initiative. We must fight against the self-indulgent and technocratic attitude of reducing the economy to the plan and the plan to the accomplishment of goals.

5. Cadre training is increasingly becoming a fundamental issue in our development. Without the correct exercise of democracy, without making the people, the workers, participate in economic and social life, there can be no growth, there can be no development, and we cannot sustain the source of our cadres.

6. Education plays a decisive role in the process of training cadres. But education, such as we conceive it, must be a task for all of us.

All sectors must feel that the school is the nursery for their future cadres. The problems of the schools are not just the problems of the Ministry of Education. They cover all ministries and they are the problems of all of us. They are reflected in all ministries, in the entire development process.

Special priority must be assigned to the training of teachers.

7. The structures must adjust to the objectives which they seek to attain. The structures on each level must not mechanically reproduce the higher-level structures.

They must be inspired by reality; they must constitute the best response to the problems they must solve; they must establish correct methods of action.

8. The development of the Political and Organizational Offensive will make for an increasingly acute class struggle in the country. The enemy will try to step up his action aimed at harming our development. This means that we must strengthen our vigilence and accept the defense of our sovereignty and our gains as the task of each worker, each production unit, each sector, and all citizens.

Likewise, the defense and security forces must profoundly commit themselves to the battle to overcome development as part of our economic growth.

9. In view of the need for having the central government agencies keep better tabs on the actions carried out on the local level and to get a better grasp of the true situation, it was directed that:

(a) All national directors periodically go to the provinces and the big enterprises;

(b) That the directors in the National Planning Commission must be connected with certain production units and participate in their management, thus constituting small laboratories for their own experience.

10. The cabinet stressed the work done in some production units through the significant advances they recorded.

11. The permanent character of the offensive demands that control and supervision actions be continued regularly, thus lending continuity to the experience developed by the brigades.

The cabinet hails His Excellency the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Marshal Samora Moises Machel for the initiative displayed in the launching the Second Political and Organizational Offensive

Campaign and the decisive role played by his action in the Province of Sofala in developing the content and methodology of the offensive in depth.

The Second Political and Organizational Offensive Campaign strengthened our convictions that the offensive--as a permanent work method, is fundamental to success in the fight against the country's underdevelopment. We must develop the Political and Organizational Offensive in depth and we must make sure that the wind of the offensive will constantly blow ever more strongly. The struggle continues!

Machel Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Moises Machel: "Second Campaign of Offensive Represented Qualitative Jump"]

> [Text] In delivering the closing address to the enlarged meeting of the cabinet, FRELIMO Party Chairman and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Marshal Samora Moises Machel presented a brief analysis and charted some guidelines. Here is the full text of his speech.

We are now completing the work of the fifth special enlarged meeting of the cabinet.

We invited party and government leadership cadres from the various activity sectors to attend this meeting.

We heard reports from the various brigades that went to the provinces during this Second Campaign of the Political and Organizational Offensive.

We discussed and developed in depth the various aspects covered in the reports.

Through these reports we learned:

The degree of implementation of the 1981 Central State Plan;

Our progress and our difficulties;

The way in which each one of us is taking the spirit of the offensive.

The summary we have just presented rather clearly shows how the work was done and how we arrived at our conclusions.

This summary must for all of us, both on the central level and on the local level, be a matter for obligatory study and a work instrument.

I am not going to make a big speech here.

The guidelines have already been drafted:

We have the "How the Enemy Acts" document;

We have the document resulting from the 3-6 July 1979 meetings;

We have the document of the 1-4 August 1979 cabinet meeting;

We have the guidelines charted during the meeting with the health cadres in December 1979--guidelines which we said would be extended to cadres in all sectors;

We have the document entitled "Turn Niassa into a Model and Example of the Fight Against Underdevelopment";

We have the 18 March 1980 document.

All of these documents contain the following:

Analyses which continue to be valid in our political, economic, and social situation such as it really is;

Guidelines which continue to be valid for all structures;

Determinations and measures which we must all comply with.

Finally, we have the 1981 Central State Plan, approved by the Party Central Committee and the People's Assembly.

Once again we want to underscore the fact that the Central State Plan is law--and it is a good idea to do that here and now.

We are not going to discuss it here.

We came here to determine the degree to which it was being complied with.

We came here to study the best way of implementing it and guaranteeing its materialization.

We came here to study the best way of dividing and coordinating our forces for plan implementation.

The summary which we have just approved is quite clear on that score.

There are however some points which we would like to make and underscore.

1. Let us develop the working methods of the Political and Organizational Offensive in depth.

This in-depth development will enable us better to understand the character and nature of the offensive itself.

We must realize increasingly that the offensive is a permanent and total process; we must be aware that the phases of the offensive campaign must be periodic, that

they must involve the entire leadership of the party and the government, that they must cover all sectors.

In the first campaign of the offensive, the fundamental objective was to dislodge the internal enemy. During that first campaign, we in effect managed to detect and neutralize many agents of the enemy and infiltrators.

This does not mean that this fight is already over. This fight is a permanent and constant feature of our revolutionary process.

This fight is a part of the class struggle. There is a tendency toward the aggravation of this class struggle as we are wiping out the sequels of capitalism in the country.

During this first campaign we also took measures against incompetence, carelessness, neglect, apathy, lack of responsibility, and lack of hygiene. The fight against these manifestations, against these vices, is also a permanent struggle.

During the second offensive campaign we are concentrating our efforts on the battle of the economy, that is to say, we must see how the plan is being carried out.

This is why we have defined the following characteristics of this second campaign: verification, control, spreading responsibility, and penalties.

We find that, in the process of developing these characteristics, we became increasingly aware of the importance of preparing an inventory of our potential and of the boosting of our structures.

This is the qualitative jump which we achieved during this second campaign.

As we go to a production unit, what we see very often reflects the operation of the management structures of that sector, both on the local and the central levels.

This second campaign has made this quite clear.

2. We found that there still continues to be in our midst a contradiction between individualist methods and collective methods of work, between office work and working with the people.

What is the origin of these contradictions?

Many of us still carry with us the stigmas of colonial-capital education.

Working by ourselves, not passing knowledge on to others, disdaining the opinion of subordinates means eliminating possible competitors and guaranteeing our own job.

Ensconcing oneself behind one's desk, not submitting ideas to the acid test of practice, not living close to concrete reality and the problems of the people, not listening to the opinion of the rank and file very often is a way to impose oneself as boss.

These are the characteristics of the cadres of capitalism. We cannot allow the cadres of socialism to have those characteristics.

We must conduct an internal fight to eliminate from our heads these vestiges which prevent us from using correct methods, collective leadership methods, the socialist methods of leadership.

As we do a better job in using our methods, the socialist methods, we will also learn how to live and coexist with our fellow workers, with our subordinates.

We will know how to cultivate sensitivity toward the problems of the people as well as simplicity and humility.

We will know how to submit our ideas and our behavior to the fire of criticism.

We will realize the true value of self-criticism.

We will know how to apply and observe the principles of democratic centralism.

These are the characteristics of the cadres of socialism.

3. We have objective conditions for implementing the plan, for winning the battle against underdevelopment:

We have abundant natural resources;

We have with us the main force which is the people;

We have a correct political line;

We have clear objectives;

We have the fundamental instrument which is the Central State Plan.

It is up to us to make it triumph.

It is up to us to build happiness and welfare for our people.

The struggle continues!

5058
CSO:4401/249

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS, REVIEWS SITUATION

Minister Stresses Rural Cooperativism

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 5

> /Excerpts/ "In the matter of ascertaining responsibility in implementing the Central State Plan /PEC/, each responsibility comes with its own identity card; it is not just 'that agency.' The responsibility is assigned to a specific name. It is the individual in that agency, whom I have contacted, who is responsible for this or that. The responsibility is never diffused." So stressed Minister Mario Machungo, at the opening session of the General Advisory Council of the Ministry of Agriculture, which began night before last in Maputo.

Enriched by the perspective and the dynamic that emerged from the second campaign of the Political and Organization Offensive in progress in our country (personally directed, like the first, by President Samora Machel), the General Advisory Council of the Ministry of Agriculture will analyze in depth and synthesize the experiences accumulated in the sector, to reject negative and promote positive aspects, to revitalize its work style.

Accounting

One of the most noteworthy items on the agenda of the meeting is an accounting of the implementation of the CEP with respect to the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign; what mistakes were made and why, who was responsible for those mistakes and who should be held responsible for those errors which should not normally be expected to occur.

The meeting is also concerned with ascertaining the positive aspects and recognizing the sectors that fully implemented the plan in their area, giving them credit and learning from their experience.

The Advisory Council of the Ministry of Agriculture includes the secretaries of state for the cotton and cashew industries, central agencies of that government organ. Also taking part are the provincial directors of agriculture, officials of the agricultural enterprises CAIL, CAIA and LIOMA and directors of the state ministries and representatives of agricultural cooperatives.

Role of Cooperative Movement in Rural Collectivization

Speaking at the opening session of the meeting, Minister Machungo stressed the importance of economic planning for the development of socialism, emphasizing that the work we have been able to accomplish in the first year of the 10-year development plan will have an influence at every succeeding moment and stage of our growth.

In this regard, he referred to the basic role the cooperative movement will play during the decade in altering our country's rural economy. He stressed: "To the extent that we can cooperativize the rural economy, we will be in a better position to meet our people's basic needs, fairly and fully.

"With a rural economy of scattered production, in which we cannot concentrate the best agricultural techniques or the most effective financing to obtain the best results, it will take us much longer to solve our problems, because, by itself, the state sector does not have the capacity to overcome the enormous problems, above all the dietary problems, of our people within the historical period of a single decade," Machungo declared.

According to the party and state leader, the state and cooperative sectors constitute different aspects of socialist ownership. Hence it is necessary that the work of one complement the other's work, and that the proper financial and marketing relations be established between these two forms of property, because there can be no growth in the state sector without growth in the cooperative sector.

Coordination With Other Agencies

Minister Machungo then discussed the participation of other organs, specifically ministries and various agencies of the state apparatus, in the country's agricultural development. He noted the need for continuing joint discussions to determine the shortcomings and achievements of all parties, and to ascertain where coordination is lacking, "why we are not meeting the development plans, why the peasants are failing from time to time, and where there is a lack of discipline."

Regarding the last issue, Machungo pointed to the need to clarify each individual's responsibility, and not impute it to an abstract agency, where everything seems watered down.

Proceedings

Following the address by the agriculture minister, the secretaries of state for the cashew and cotton industries and the directors of the Agriculture and Livestock Management units presented a review of the implementation of the Central State Plan with respect to the January and February quotas in their respective sectors. The report will be the basis for more detailed discussion and evaluation during this meeting.

The Planning Office of the Ministry of Agriculture also presented a situation report on the implementation of the plan at the level of that government organ, which was followed by an exhaustive presentation of the major guidelines and indicators defined by the National Planning Commission for discussion and drafting of the Central State Plan for 1982 for the country's agricultural economic sector.

In yesterday morning's proceedings, study groups were formed and began to function. the groups devoted the afternoon to discussion of the implementation of PEC/81 and the preparation of next years' plan.

Central Plan's Initial Failures

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 3

/Excerpts/ The General Advisory Council of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has been meeting for some days in the nation's capital, is conducting an intensive critical analysis of the implementation of the Central State Plan for 1981 /PEC/81/ as it pertains to the nation's agrarian economy. This meeting concluded that, generally speaking, the PEC/81 is not being implemented in the sector because of the large problems arising mainly in the areas that depend on machinery and supplies of imported production materials. There are also internal problems in some units, such as the lack of aggressiveness in BORDR and the lack of discipline and disorganization hampering MECANAGRO /Agricultural Machinery Enterprise/ and others.

Problems Identified

In a brief review, it was established that, at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, implementation of the PEC generally stands between 70 and 80 percent. The only bright picture is in the peasant sector, which is generally exceeding the set goals.

Among the reasons for this situation are the lack of discipline, poor management and disorganization prevailing in MECANAGRO, which is responsible for providing tractors and various other agricultural production equipment. There are also failures and delays in the provision of such production items as seed, fertilizers, pesticides, various drugs and other materials (mainly imported items), either by BORDR or other distributing agencies. Sometimes these failures and delays are justified (problems with importation), but many times they can be laid to a lack of understanding of the responsibility that falls to these sectors in the implementation of PEC/81.

It was also verified that the provincial directorates of agriculture are not monitoring the plan. In effect, they are not keeping abreast of the agricultural situation, or even giving any special attention to strategic export products, to the point that they do not have any information regarding the extent to which the PEC has been met.

Moreover, the cooperative sector is not being properly supported and supervised, and the private sector is not being monitored.

The state enterprises are not making the effort expected of them; they have yet to show a profit, and do not understand their place in economic development. There is still much to be done, not only in the technical organization of the work, but also in the rational use of manpower and other resources.

6362
CSO: 4401/233

PRESIDENT CONFIRMATION OF CENSUS REPORTED

Commissioners Announced

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 17

[Article by Biola Ajoni]

[Text] **PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has confirmed that a national census will be conducted in the country before October 1, 1983.**

President Shehu Shagari announced this at State House, Ribadu Road, yesterday, after swearing in the 13 members of the National Population Commission.

He said, "The administration remains convinced that a census enumeration is not only necessary but desirable".

The president noted that so far successive administrations in the country had made tremendous efforts at an accurate and acceptable population census, but regretted that not one of those efforts had gained the required objective with the result that we are hardly farther, today, than we were in 1963."

Nevertheless, the president said, the fact that the issue of an accurate national head count remained intractable did not mean, and ought not to mean, that we should fold our arms and helplessly succumb to failure in a duty that belongs to us and to our generation.

President Shagari told members of the commission that their responsibilities were immense and formidable. He was convinced however, that with a high degree of patriotism, dedication and determination they would be able to face the challenges and succeed.

Members of the commission are Alhaji Abdurahman Okene, chairman (Kwara State); Dr. Mavis O. Ndueyo (Anambra); Professor S.O. Iyalem (Bendel), Mr. Nesse J.A. Udokwod (Cross River); Lady Deborah Opeyemi Jibowu (Ondo) and Mr. Godwin Ogwuma (Imo), members.

Other members are Mr. F.A. Amange (Rivers); Alhaji Usman Maitambari (Sokoto); Alhaji Sa'adu Gurin (Gongola); Alhaji Shehu Ringim (Kano); Alhaji Salihu Alabi Nagode (Kwara) and Mr. Kamorudeen Oladeinde Jimoh (Lagos).

Replying to the president's address, the chairman of the commission, Alhaji Abdurahman Okene, pledged that the commission would discharge its duty without favour or ethnic, religious and political ties.

He said the commission would also strive to produce results acceptable to the government and the people.

He told newsmen later that a secretariat had been set up for the commission and was now working on the preliminary inputs for a census exercise.

Skepticism Noted

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Census Again"]

[Text] PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari's determination and announcement on Wednesday that there would be another census before October 1983, finally puts to rest the controversy over the issue. Presidential Adviser on Parastatals, Dr. Olaifa, last year's announcement on the same was drowned. So also was Governor Clement Isong's call for a fresh count.

Judging by the experiences of the last two censuses [1963 and 1973] there is enough ground for scepticism. And in a fragile political configuration such as the one we have the potential for another census to provoke a fresh and avoidable wave of disquiet is very great.

However, we fully share the President's 'how found' enthusiasm and determination to make the next attempt a success. The mere fact that the President is willing to stake the reputation of his regime over this presupposes that only the most thorough preparations would be put to test. No doubt Alhaji Abdurrahaman Okene is a known stickler for accuracy, uprightness and details.

Unlike in 1973 when the Gowon administration agonised over the decision to hold one and the census board had to rush through preparations, the National Population Commission will hopefully be allowed to draw from the experiences of its predecessors. Needless, however, to point out that the commission is aware that the problem of conducting a headcount has become all the more difficult now that there is politics around.

As we said eight years ago [NN 25/4/73] "Once those solemnly entrusted with the conduct of the census keep to right and proper methods, they will find everybody...most cooperative.." This is the key without which the National Population Commission cannot hope to produce figures that the whole country hopes will be uncontroversial and uncontested.

CSO: 4420/1030

DECENTRALIZATION OF NNPC BEING CONSIDERED

Advocated by Refinery Head

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 17

[Article by Mohammed Bomoi]

[Text] THE General Manager of the Kaduna Refinery, Alhaji Sani Bello, has called for the decentralisation of the operations of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

He suggested that the refineries in the country, the pipelines and the depots be made into viable limited liability companies for easy operations.

Outlining the problems of the refinery to the members of House of Representatives Committee on Petroleum when they visited the refinery yesterday, the general manager said the major bottleneck of the NNPC is the centralisation of its decision making machinery in Lagos.

He said because the refinery had no authority to expend funds over 50,000 Naira some vital operations of the refinery might be in jeopardy.

Alhaji Sani said it was impossible to run the 500 million Naira refinery which has about 1,850 staff because, "each time you want anything over 50,00 Naira you have to see the Managing Director in Lagos." He, however, admitted to the committee that no actual representation was made to the NNPC on the matter.

Some of the problems facing the refinery were lack of housing, parking space, foreign crude, expatriate quota, letters of credit and spare-parts.

Alhaji Sani said staff of the company had been steadily resigning from the refinery due primarily to poor pay and housing. He said at the moment, the housing project in Kaduna had been abandoned by the contractors because no funds had been forthcoming from Lagos.

The general manager said the refinery had no hand whatsoever in the construction of the houses because everything is being run from Lagos.

As regards foreign crude, Alhaji Sani confirmed what the New Nigerian reported two months ago to the effect that the lubrication section of the refinery costing 150 million Naira was not functioning because of the lack of foreign crude.

He told the committee that no contract for the provision of the facilities to receive the crude at Escravos in Bendel State had been awarded. He, however, said an expensive stop-gap arrangement had been made to get the foreign crude.

The refinery now spends about 200,000 Naira monthly to prevent corrosion in the lubrication section.

On spare-parts, the refinery manager said local parts were not only difficult to obtain but were also found unsuitable.

Ramifications Pointed Out

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Examine This"]

[Text] THERE is a lot of merit in the call made by Alhaji Sani Bello, Kaduna Refinery General Manager, for the creation of independent self-accounting limited liability companies out of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. The pipelines, the depot network and each of the refineries should operate as profit making centres. By the very nature of their sizes and complex operations the three units, especially the refineries, should not be subjected to excessive bureaucracy.

It is scandalous that a gigantic operation such as the Kaduna Refinery constructed at 508 million Naira can not expend funds over 50,000 Naira without reference to Lagos. This control is not only excessive but capable of crippling the operations of the refinery — thereby negating the cardinal objective of the refinery. That will be regrettable.

The House Committee on Petroleum need to reflect very well on the desirable end to be achieved by the suggestion to divest the NNPC of its control over the three components. It is possible that empire building civil servants will kick against that but the interest of the nation which will be better served by the exercise, is far more superior than the egotistical satisfaction of a few individuals.

As the representatives of the people and law makers to the nation, the National Assembly is duty bound to examine Alhaji Sani Bello's call critically and proceed as their conscience dictates. All too often such suggestion had in the past been seen as the cravings of outsiders envious of the civil servants who had performed the dual role of policy makers and executors. This, of course, is neither fair nor altogether correct.

A number of well-meaning suggestions for the betterment of the economy had been left to gather dust due to inability to distinguish the sublime from the ridiculous.

CSO: 4420/1030

USSR AGREES TO HELP BAUCHI DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Apr 81 p 26

[Text] THE Ambassador of Soviet Union to Nigeria, Dr. Vladimir V. Sengatrev, has indicated that his home government intends to assist Bauchi State in the execution of her development plan.

Dr. Sengatrev made the disclosure in Bauchi last Thursday when he called on the acting governor of the state, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa. The ambassador was on a five-day visit to the state on the invitation of the state branch of the Nigeria - Soviet Friendship and Cultural Organisation.

The ambassador said it was his hope that the mutual relationship existing between his country and Nigeria would be further strengthened when his home government began direct assistance to state governments.

Earlier, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, who presented a copy of the state's Fourth National Development Plan to the ambassador, had hoped that the ambassador would go through it with a view to assisting the state government in areas which the Soviet government could do so.

He told the visiting ambassador that the Ajaokuta Steel Project was "the biggest exposure yet of your country to the industrial development of this country", and hoped that the project would be the beginning of similar co-operations, in many related fields.

The ambassador also exchanged views with the Special Assistant to the President in Bauchi State, Alhaji Hussaini Kassaure and the Commissioner for Youths, Sports and Culture Alhaji Hussaini Kirfi.

He visited the Yankari Game Reserve near Bauchi, and declared open an exhibition at the Bauchi College of Arts and Science. He also performed the official opening of the Bauchi State branch headquarters of Nigeria - Soviet Friendship and Cultural Association, along Maiduguri Road.

CSO: 4420/1030

'THE CITIZEN' DISCUSSES STRAINED RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Bad Risk"]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has decided to take a belligerent tone towards South Africa on the matter of trade.

This surprises us, since you may recall that Zimbabwe has supported United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

It means logically that it is quite prepared — or is it? — to see trade with South Africa subjected to worldwide embargoes in which Zimbabwe would take part. (We interposed the question, "Or is it?" because there are Black States which vote for sanctions, trade with us like Zimbabwe does, and not in a month of Sundays would want that trade to end, their support for sanctions being completely hypocritical).

South Africa, angered by Zimbabwe's anti-South African stance, as well as by its public support of the "liberation" of the Republic, has ended the trade agreement under which Zimbabwe receives preferential tariffs for goods it exports to the Republic.

You'd have thought that Zimbabwe would shrug this off. It has, you will recall, received handsome promises of aid, especially from the United States and Britain, it has a record maize crop, and its mines are in full production, so it's not exactly on its knees.

But what if South Africa's decision does cost Zimbabwe a great deal of its foreign earnings?

It's a price Zimbabwe should be willing to pay if it wishes to treat its neighbour as a kind of pariah.

However, Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, has threatened to review South Africa's investments in Zimbabwe if the South African Government continues what he calls its economic "provocation" against Zimbabwe.

He describes the South African decision to end the preferential trade agreement, set up shortly after UDI, as an attempt by the South African Government to impose economic sanctions against Zimbabwe.

This is ridiculous. Zimbabwe can continue to trade with South Africa like any other country. Only the preferential tariffs will be ended.

And in any event, why should South Africa continue to give Zimbabwe favoured-nation treatment when that country adopts such a belligerent attitude towards this country?

Senator Nkala's threat to "review whatever investments South Africa has here, or any other links, so we can keep them in our pockets when the provocations become more painful, more unbearable," is part of Zimbabwe's intransigence.

If it seized South African investments, it would be tantamount to robbing South African investors and companies of their money.

That wouldn't be an encouragement to outside investors, whatever their nationality, to put their money and their faith in a Zimbabwe run by the Mugabe government.

Senator Nkala a few days ago also announced that Zimbabwe would not repay any loans by South Africa to the Smith Government used for military purposes.

Since Zimbabwe has not been presented by South Africa with any bills for defence, his statement is somewhat premature.

We shall see what we will see if and when South Africa puts in any claims.

More important to Zimbabweans themselves is Senator Nkala's announcement that his Government would not repay a R34,8-million National Defence Levy raised from the public.

This is a blow to the 80 000 taxpayers who had to pay a 12,5 percent surcharge on income tax if their normal annual income tax exceeded R120 a year.

Senator Nkala said that the debts arising from the South African loans and the Defence Levy were "incurred by an illegal regime waging an illegal war against the people".

The Zimbabwean Government has already repudiated several other debts incurred by the Smith Government, among them debts to the British Government, including rates on Rhodesia House in London.

All of this doesn't seem to suggest that the Mugabe regime intends to honour the country's obligations.

Pity South African investors can't repatriate their investments.

With the kind of attitude that the Salisbury Government displays these days, no money is safe.

CSO: 4420

RIGHTWING PARTIES TO MEET 30 MAY FOR STRATEGY TALK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 81 p 7

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party and Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party are planning a special conference for May 30 in the Pretoria City Hall to organise a countrywide campaign to oppose the Prime Minister's envisaged constitutional changes.

Mr Jaap Marais and Dr Mulder announced this weekend they would be addressing the conference together on one platform.

Mr Marais, whose HNP held a post-election candidates' conference on Saturday, said the essence of the May 30 meeting would be a public demonstration to retain a White-only constitution.

He said Dr Mulder would fully support the envisaged campaign and the possibility was strong that Aksie Eie Toekoms and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging would also join the campaign in an effort to establish a Rightwing realignment.

Mr Marais said a full-scale offensive against the expected recommendation of the President's Council to bring Coloureds and Indians into the White parliament, would be one of the priorities of all Rightwing groups.

He said the HNP candidates' conference had adopted a motion on Saturday in which it called upon all White schoolmasters, school committees and school control boards to reject mixed sport at school level.

Mr Marais said the HNP would now approach every White school countrywide to state its standpoint in advance on mixed sport "so that parents knew exactly where they stood regarding mixed sport at school level."

The conference also appointed 30 permanent controllers and the establishment of 30 HNP offices.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA NOTES SIMILAR ROLES OF TAIWAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 81 p 9

[Text]

GEORGE. — No self-respecting nation should allow the "negativism" displayed by boycotters who refused to participate in the Republic Day festivities, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said on Saturday.

Such action was un-South African and should not be allowed, he said.

Mr Botha was addressing a large crowd of celebrants at the Republic Day 20th anniversary in the Outeniqua Park.

His brief address came seconds after a fly-past by Impala jets and an impressive display by soldiers and marines of the Republic of China's army and navy.

In his address, Mr Botha paid special tribute to the "hard-working and devoted" people of Taiwan.

"During our visit to that country, I suggested these units visit our country, and here they are. I'm indebted to them for coming. Just like the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of China stands guard in a strategic position.

"They are fighting for freedom in the South China Sea — and we are guarding the Cape sea route".

Mr Botha said no country could entertain hope for the future without accepting that it had to work hard.

Speaking during the Republic Day festivities at Milnerton Dr Shaik van der Merwe, the deputy chairman of the President's Council said the White, Coloured and Asian groups in South Africa were, politically speaking, "on common ground" and had started their search for "a solution" with the establishment of the President's Council.

With the Republic at a crossroads, the important thing was that a start had been made. Also of importance was that the majority of all groups should realise how essential it was to bring about changes which would also be improvements, he said.

Dr Van der Merwe said active negotiations taking place between the Government and the national states were showing signs of success.

"In these days the first meaningful attempts are being made to take the first steps together on the uphill road stretching ahead of us," he said.

He added that attitudes were all-important. There would be no future for the children of South Africa if fears and prejudices were exploited to generate unreasoning resistance.

The outcome would be the same if short-term political advantage was sought. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

INDIANS, COLOREDS CLASH IN JOHANNESBURG SUBURB

Details of Incidents

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rene Richards and Rika Van Graan]

[Excerpts] Two Coloured teenagers were shot dead, six policemen injured and 15 others are being treated in hospital for bullet wounds, teargas burns and buckshot wounds, after a weekend of rioting in the Boksburg Coloured township of Reiger Park.

In hospital are 10 Coloured men including Mr Jac Rabie, a prominent Coloured leader, with bullet wounds and two girls. Two men are being treated for burns by teargas canisters and one, whose condition was described as fairly serious, is suffering from buckshot wounds.

Police also confirmed that four men--two Indians and two Coloured men--were being held by Boksburg police.

According to a police spokesman, trouble started between Coloured and Indian taxi drivers at the station and a shot was fired into one car, although the driver was not injured.

Police arrested four people for questioning but several managed to flee back to the township, where more trouble started, with several businesses belonging to Indians set alight.

There is a long-standing fued between them and the Coloured residents.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Stop Rioting"]

[Text]

CUT it out.

That's the advice we give to the Coloureds and Indians in Reiger Park, Boksburg, who have been engaged in rioting which has resulted in police having to use tear-gas and bullets to restore order.

It appears that the immediate cause of the clashes is a taxi war, but it is obvious there is a great deal of racial friction that has set the stage for this inter-community violence.

Among the victims is Mr "Jac" Rabie, one of the country's best-known Coloured leaders, who was wounded.

We do not wish to apportion blame for the rioting; that can only be done after all the facts have been established.

What we can say is that the two factions do not do the cause of the non-White any good by their behaviour.

For one thing, they have inflamed passions between two communities which should be able to exist side by side, without any racial ill-feeling.

For another, their clashes give proponents of separation the chance to say, as they always do: "See, you can't put races together without having trouble."

We have enough problems as it is without Indians and Coloureds getting at each other's throats, whatever the reason, be it taxi wars, housing shortages, envy, or alleged exploitation.

Let Reiger Park simmer down.

And let the leaders of both communities encourage their people to stop fighting each other and to talk out their problems instead.

We don't want a West Side story on the East Rand.

CSO: 4420

MUSLIM DOCTORS ASSOCIATION CRITICIZED, DEFENDED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 24 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts]

A Durban doctor has launched a vicious attack on the Islamic Medical Association, and Muslims in general, in one of the city's 'extra' newspapers which caters mainly for 'Indian' comment.

Dr P N Govender, Chairman of the Souther Durban Doctors' Guild, expressed the fear that the IMA would create divisions in the 'Indian' community.

He is also reported to have said, 'There is nothing to stop members of the body from asking Muslims to stop going to Hindu and Christian doctors because we are not using Islam in our practice.

'Before forming the body (IMA), the doctors should have carefully weighed the Indians' situation in this country and realised their battle for survival is unity. This new body runs contrary to everything we are fighting for. Its a divisive force.'

Dr Govender is also reported as saying that this problem has arisen because Muslims were capitalists and had money. He added tht this money came from the consumer, the majority being non-Muslims.

The South African Students' Association (SASA), has strongly condemned Dr Govender's remarks.

'It is wrong to state that the IMA is a "divisive force". We must assume that Dr Govender is ignorant of the fact that Islam has no hiding-place for racist, tribalist or nationalist categories or prejudices. The only identity that we subscribe to is that of being Muslims. The IMA is totally anti-racist, anti-tribalist and supra-national in its outlook.

'What IMA has done is to unite Muslims who also happen to be doctors into a professional unit. It's not a case of uniting doctors who also happen to be Muslims. As Professor Ali Moosa stressed: "We are Muslims first and doctors second". In other words, the IMA unites those in the medical profession who are desirous of, interested in and dedicated to obeying the commands of Islam.'

Referring to Dr Govender's statement that 'there is nothing to stop members of the body from asking Muslims to stop going to Hindu and Christian doctors because we are not using Islam in our practice.' SASA says:

'It is interesting to note that it is not the Muslims who are boycotting the Hindu and Christian doctors, but Hindus and and Christians who are being asked and organised to boycott Muslim doctors.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS MALAN, LE GRANGE DISCUSS SECURITY ISSUES

Malan on Namibia

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 81 p 7

[Text]

ONCE South West Africa becomes independent, Upington would form the most important link between South Africa and the new sovereign state, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan (above) said yesterday.

Speaking at the inauguration of a new living quarters complex at Upington for 8 SAI, he said with the constitutional developments in the territory, Upington had become strategically important.

The question being asked was: "Why must our sons die for South West Africa?

"The answer lay in the fact that the security interests of the Republic and South West Africa are inextricably bound together. The onslaught is not only being waged against SWA — the main target is the Republic itself."

By protecting the security interests of SWA, the Republic was also safeguarding her own security interests.

Gen Malan said that because of the Republic's impressive military power, her enemies, in an effort to sap the will of the people, were concentrating on terrorist attacks, as was evidenced by Swapo activities in northern SWA.

The military threat constituted only part of the onslaught which was also directed at the country's political, economic, sociological and psychological power basis.

"The onslaught on all the power bases has as its aim, the weakening of the sociological/psychological power base. It can be stated unequivocally that the collapse of this power base will ring the death-knell for South Africa as we know it."

In an effort to achieve this, South Africa's enemies were stirring up feelings of apprehension and fear in the minds of the country's peoples. — Sapa.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MR LOUIS LE GRANGE, Minister of Police, yesterday issued a strong warning to Zimbabwe Premier Mr Robert Mugabe that South Africa would attack and destroy ANC terrorists' bases in Zimbabwe "like we destroyed similar bases in Maputo".

The Minister, who opened a new police station at Prins Albert yesterday as part of the town's Republic Festival, said South Africa was aware "of ANC terrorist presence in Zimbabwe".

And he reiterated South Africa's standpoint that it was not prepared to co-operate with a country which accommodated terror forces whose targets were South Africa.

He said if Mr Mugabe continued with his support of ANC terrorists he should not expect any co-operation from the Republic and he should simply realise that we would not remain idle.

"We will hit hard, irrespective of the country concerned," he emphasised.

Mr Le Grange gave a complete rundown of Soviet bloc-backed terrorist activities by both the South African Communist Party and the South African African National Congress against South and Southern Africa and he especially referred to the rôle played by the ANC head office in Maputo which was attacked and destroyed by South African forces earlier this year.

He said the Maputo organisation has grouped the terrorists into specialised squads with predetermined targets in South Africa.

These squads included the police station section, the sabotage section, the assassination section and a reconnaissance unit which regularly visits South Africa to establish arms caches and hideouts.

Isolate SA

Mr Le Grange said the ANC's strategy on the one hand was to isolate South Africa internationally in all fields and, secondly, to get the support of the masses in the country.

Apart from the existing 30 ANC offices world-wide another five are being opened in Bonn, Vienna, Dublin, Brussels and Tokyo, whilst a permanent office has been opened in Salisbury, following a visit of Oliver Tambo and other senior ANC members.

Mr Le Grange said although Mr Mugabe's official policy was not to allow his country to be used as a springboard for terrorist attacks against South Africa, he allowed the ANC "to launch its diplomatic offensive against South Africa from Zimbabwe".

At this stage of his speech he warned Mr Mugabe that South Africa would hit at any country which harboured terrorists whose targets were in the Republic.

The minister further pointed to the plans of the ANC to promote issues such as civil disobedience, war resistance and direct involvement in the canvassing of White national servicemen in South Africa to become members of ANC subversion committees.

There was another important offensive he wished to refer to, and that was the matter of civil disobedience and war resistance.

"The aim of civil disobedience is to create a situation in which the idea of freedom fighter and political change should be morally acceptable, while state machinery for the maintenance of law and order must be immoral.

"The objective is therefore to reach a situation where people, on so-called moral grounds, must refuse to take up arms in the defence of the Republic. The whole campaign is aimed at breaking down the morale of the nation.

"They want to create a situation leading to the collapse of law and order, and when the state is then forced to take strong action, it must evoke revolutionary action which will result in general civil disobedience and then general chaos."

"Major powers were presently actively trying to alienate prominent Afrikaans-speaking students from the Afrikaner

Volk and the Government," he claimed.

He said many young Afrikaans student leaders, who were unaware of the ANC's background involvement, were being used by "some of their friends" who had subversive motives.

Some students at English-speaking universities as well as others at Coloured and Indian universities were taking active standpoints against participation in the present Republic festivals.

Secondly, there are "leading figures in the South African Council of Churches who, through their statements and actions, are, in fact, public relations officers of South Africa's enemies," he said.

Mr Le Grange said it was clear that the ANC, backed by more than a hundred other organisations, in and outside South Africa, had nothing else in mind but political control of the Republic.

He said the time had arrived for all right-minded and responsible members of the churches which are members of the SACC to say whether or not they agree with the standpoints of some of their leaders, and whether they agreed with and wanted to be part of these leaders' so-Called preparation work to free so-called "suppressed peoples".

CSO: 4420

LEBOWA MINISTER DISCUSSES LAND REFORM, MINING DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 81 p 22

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text]

LEBOWA should start setting its capital and labour free through land reform, said the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Mothiba, in a policy speech during the presentation of his 1981-82 budget.

Addressing the Legislative Assembly in Seshego, near Pietersburg, the Minister requested the Assembly to indicate its wishes for the integrated rural development strategy — which divides the rural population into different target groups and specific development programmes formulated to meet the needs of each.

Increase

Announcing an increase of 36 percent to nearly R15-million in his Department's annual budget, Mr Mothiba said that land distribution had always been man's oldest socio-economic problem. "When population outruns land resources there shall always be trouble," he said.

"Due to the high level of unemployment, as much as 65 percent of Lebowa's de facto population depend on the rural sector for a livelihood," he said. This resulted in a high population pressure on available land leading to over-cropping and over-grazing.

Goals

On the goals achieved by his department in the last financial year, Mr Mothiba said that a mining liaison council had been established to serve as a forum for liaison between the Lebowa Government, the Lebowa Development Corporation and the Mining Corporation.

"The Council has now been reconstituted in order to include private mining companies as well and this will be used eventually as a preparation for the institution of a Lebowa Chamber of Mines when the mining development function is transferred to the Lebowa Governmetn," he said.

Minister Mothiba announced his Government's intention to establish a Department of Mines and Commerce to encourage mining investments in Lebowa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TAIWAN NAVY VISITORS--Durban was "invaded" by about 1 200 officers and men of the navy of the Republic of China. The men and officers are off two destroyers and a supply ship which docked in Durban yesterday after being at sea for about 28 days. [Excerpt] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 81 p 7]

THREATS AGAINST SOWETO COUNCILLORS--Soweto community councillors are receiving death threats after an incident last week when a car of the chairman of their council, Mr David Thebehali, was bomb-blasted by unknown people. Mrs Martha Taylor, one of two women on the Soweto Council, said yesterday she had received a death threat at her home in Klipspruit--on Saturday morning from an anonymous telephone caller. "The caller, who introduced himself as 'Mr No Name' said he was ringing to inform me that I was the next on their death list after what had happened to Mr Thebehali last week." Last year Mrs Taylor was visited at her home by members of the Federation of South African Women, who advised her to resign because the council was operating against the interests of the Soweto people. She refused. Yesterday she said she could not connect the death threat with the Federation of Women. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 81 p 3]

SCHUITEMA DEPORTATION--Salisbury--Mr Barend Schuitema, named as a co-conspirator with poet Breyten Breytenback in a 1975 terrorism trial, was deported from Zimbabwe to South Africa yesterday, it was reliably learned in Salisbury. Security sources said Mr Schuitema was taken to Beit Bridge and handed over to the South African authorities yesterday morning. In an interview published in Salisbury last month Mr Schuitema, who entered Zimbabwe in August last year, said he had been to South Africa after training in Algeria to do intelligence work for Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress of South Africa. He also claimed he had links with Okhela, which he described as the "white wing" of the ANC. However, the ANC later denied he had worked as an agent for them. The Herald, Zimbabwe's major daily newspaper, quoted ANC spokesmen in Lusaka and London as strongly denying both his claims. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 81 p 1]

WALVIS BAY ELECTION RESULT--Windhoek--The South African enclave of Walvis Bay in SWA/Namibia has, against all expectations, failed to deliver the Green Point constituency to the National Party. The Leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, today described his party's win by an increased

majority in Green Point as a "remarkable victory." He had thought the seat would almost certainly have been lost to the National Party because of Walvis Bay, he said. A total of 1 887 votes were registered at Walvis Bay's only polling station, 1,9 percent of voters. The overall poll in the Green Point constituency was 66 percent. Dr Slabbert said there were several reasons for Walvis Bay's failure to swing the Green Point result. These were the slump in the fishing industry, the economic recession and general uncertainty surrounding Walvis Bay's position in the SWA/Namibia issue. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Apr 81 p 6]

LABOR DETAINEES' HUNGER STRIKE--Four of the 21 South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) detainees who are on a hunger strike protesting their detention have been admitted to hospital. The head of the Ciskei security police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday confirmed that the men had been admitted to the Mdantsane hospital. He said their admission was a routine measure taken by the police in the case of hunger strikers. The Saawu detainees were taken into custody about a month ago and their detention is believed to be linked to their activities in the strike at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 May 81 p 7]

IMMINENT MAIZE TRANSPORT CRISIS--The Government will soon be faced with a 2-million ton maize headache--and there is nothing it can do about it. This has come about because the South African Railways has the capacity to move only two-thirds of the current maize export surplus. A Railways spokesman said that of the expected 7,5-million tons of export maize, only 5-million tons could be handled during the 1981/82 maize marketing year. Even this figure was conditional. It depended on the grain silo staff of local co-operatives working seven days a week and the Maize Board maintaining a tight ship-loading schedule. Economists say this situation represents the effect of bad planning by the Treasury. In 1978 projects that had already been included in the SAR budget were cancelled to cut State expenditure. This lack of foresight was causing a major transport crisis. It took three years to order and build maize trucks, lengthen train crossing points and adapt signal systems. This could not be improvised--and South Africa was now stuck with a major bungle. It was elementary economics for the State to phase capital expenditure into economically slack times. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 May 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

LAKE VICTORIA WAGON FERRY UNDERGOING TESTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 81 p 3

[Text]

MV. Umoja, the wagon ferry which plies Lake Victoria ports, is on test following repairs by Tanzanian Railways Corporation's engineers and technicians.

The TRC Marine Engineer in-charge, Ndugu S.B.S. Mntangi, said in a telephone interview from Mwanza yesterday, that the testing started last Saturday.

He said: "The tests on Saturday were very rewarding after long repairs. They gave us green light to go on with more and tougher trial voyages today"

By tougher trials, Ndugu Mntangi was referring to a 180 nautical-mile ply from Mwanza to Musoma with goods. The trial voyages brought relief to Musoma residents, because the vessel was carrying consumer goods to the town erstwhile stranded at Mwanza.

Ndugu Mntangi said after the vessel had covered the to-and-fro voyage it would be checked by the engineers "to our satisfaction before we can release it for public service".

The vessel, the only one Tanzania has on the lake, can carry 1,200 tonnes of general cargo which is classified as 42 units in railway terms. In other words it can accommodate 21 big rail wagons.

The wagon ferry does not carry livestock, he said, adding that a special boat for livestock is Mv. Ng'ombe.

Mv. Umoja was received from Kenya in very bad shape in 1978, along with m.v. Victoria (a passenger ship) and m.v. Nyangumi (a fuel vessel).

The ships had been unilaterally grounded by Kenya and for years they remained unserviced.

They resumed work after hard work by TRC engineers and techniciens. However, m.v. Umoja broke down and was grounded since February last year. The first batch of spare parts from Britain arrived in the country on November 11, last year.

The vessel will ferry goods to Bukoba and Musoma towns operating from Mwanza, the latter being connected to the central line. Bukoba and Musoma suffer chronic shortage of essential consumer goods because of lack of services of lake vessels including m.v. Umoja.

CSO: 4420/1021

SWEDISH FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Sweden yesterday signed an agreement with Tanzania under which the Scandinavian country will grant 1,626 million/- in financial and technical development assistance to Tanzania for the next two years.

Under the protocol signed in Dar es Salaam by the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu David Wirmark, and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, a further 813 million/- would be granted during the period 1983-84 to bring the total sum to 2,440 million/-.

A statement issued after the signing ceremony said 190 million/- out of the amount allocated for the 1981/82 financial year would be channelled to support balance of payments.

This is equivalent to 25 per cent of about 813 million/- granted for the year. The remaining amount will assist in projects undertaken by the Ministries of Industries and Education.

The statement said the aid package for the next three years would include sectors of health, forestry, rural water, energy and telecommunications.

Yesterday's agreement was signed after one week of consultations between officials of Sweden and Tanzania led by Ndugu Wirmark and Ndugu Kazaura respectively.

The Swedish delegation included officials from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) headquarters in Stockholm.

Before starting official discussions with the Ministry of Finance, the Swedish delegation made preliminary consultations with officials of the Ministries of Industries, National Education and Water and Energy.

Tanzania is the largest single recipient of Swedish bilateral assistance. In 1979, the two countries signed an agreement under which Tanzania received 2,000 million/- for three years beginning 1978/79.

CSO: 4420/1021

NETHERLANDS GRANT FOR RURAL AID SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The Netherlands will this year give Tanzania a grant of 368 million/- to [illegible] development of the sugar industry, livestock, rural water supply programmes, and economic infrastructure under an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Some of the funds will support the country's imports. The agreement coming after a week of consultations, was signed by the Dutch Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. A. van de Willigen and the Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura.

A statement issued after the signing of the agreement said the grant would finance the National Sugar Institute, expansion of the Mtibwa sugar factory, the Msolwa Irrigation Scheme and the Kagera and Kilombero Sugar Companies.

The Dutch grant would also cover development activities undertaken by the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO).

According to the statement, other projects to be assisted would be those undertaken by the Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) and the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA).

The rural water supply programmes listed for help are the construction of shallow wells in Morogoro Region, rehabilitation of tap water supplies and the rehabilitation of shallow wells in Shinyanga Region.

The economic infrastructure covered by the grant will be mainly rehabilitation of the Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) and the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA).

[illegible]10/1021

BRIEFS

FOUR FERRIES FOR ZANZIBAR--Zanzibar will soon get three more ferryboats to reinforce the current four which are already operating between Zanzibar and Pemba, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. According to a spokesman of the Zanzibar Ministry of Communication and Transport, the three boats along with others yet to be received were delayed by shipment problems and are expected in the Isles early next month. The Zanzibar government under a contract with Boat Showroom Company of London ordered a total of eleven ferryboats, out of which nine are passenger carriers and the remaining two are workboats. The last consignment comprising four ferryboats is expected in Zanzibar in June. According to the Ministry of Communication and Transport, when all the ordered boats arrive, it will alleviate water transport problems. Of the nine passenger boats, four have a capacity of 80 passengers each and the remaining five boats can carry 40 passengers each. [By Francis Assimwe] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 81 p 1]

FLOATING CRANE--The Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) first ever floating self-propelling 120-ton crane is to be off-loaded at the outer anchorage this afternoon. The 42m/- crane from the Netherlands has arrived by mv. Atlantic sublift and after the offloading it will be driven to the harbour. The crane which is to lift heavy loads from the stream ships will serve a task previously undertaken by ships with jumbo cranes. This means that ships with heavy loads will no longer need to anchor at the harbour. The THA which received the crane named Ndovu from the manufacturers in the Netherlands last February has a fleet of 57 portal cranes and 49 mobile cranes. The current THA portal cranes bought between 1945 and 1974 from varying countries can uplift varying weights ranging from three tons to a maximum of 20 tons. THA also has one floating crane that is capable of uplifting 62 tons. This was bought at the end of World War Two. During 1980 THA handled 1,152,248 tons of imports and 707,066 tons of exports at Dar es Salaam port. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420/1021

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON FIRST YEAR IN POWER

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 19 Apr 81 pp 51-54

[Interview with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe by Alves Gomes in Salisbury; date not specified]

[Text] Alves Gomes interviewed Robert Mugabe in Salisbury. The interview dealt with the results of the first year that the government headed by the Zimbabwean prime minister has been in power and with a few points concerning future prospects.

The interview is timely, considering that the first anniversary of that brother country's independence is now being celebrated. It went as follows.

TEMPO: What have been the chief steps taken by your party and government during this first year of independence?

Robert Mugabe: Briefly, our postelection activity constitutes one of the first steps in the political area.

In the first place, as leader of ZANU, which won the elections, I had to form a government. In doing so, I did not look only at the ZANU victory; I also considered our country's political situation as a whole and in terms of the principle we expressed before the elections concerning a government coalition with ZAPU, whether we won or lost. I invited the comrades from ZAPU to join us in a government based on the number of places set aside for them.

I also felt that the country's European community, which totals about 250,000 inhabitants, would feel more secure and reassured if it were represented in the government, and so two ministries were set aside for it.

In addition, the idea that guided me was that of national unity and reconciliation--of leading our people to union. And on the basis of that principle, we obtained [copy missing] of the people, forming a government of national unity around those forces which I believe to be the democratic forces of this democratic state in this our new struggle.

From that point on--that is, as a government--we worked vigorously to unify our three separate armies, since political action conducive to national unity could only be

strengthened by having a united army allied with the state and by destroying the separate alliances of the parties--replacing them with an alliance with the state. That, basically, was what was in our minds when we began. Then we had to look at the whole set of socioeconomic problems about which we were not informed. In our opinion, there existed well-defined areas requiring greater emphasis--special attention. We looked at the rural areas and at the industrial areas. As concerns the rural areas, which were those most damaged by the war, there was the problem of resettling not only the inhabitants who had been driven from their homes, but also the refugees living outside the country--in Mozambique, Zambia, and Botswana--who were estimated to number about a quarter of a million. But there was also a large refugee population inside the country--people who had been shifted from one place to another--and they numbered about 2 million.

We were faced with that human problem. And it was urgent. We had to do something. The help which was given us and which came from various agencies, especially the UNHCR (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees), was of great importance in the rural areas, since resettlement involved not only providing the people with land, houses, jobs, food, clothing, and medical care, but also increasing land cultivation. And we had to do all of that quickly, because we did not have much time--only 9 months to resettle the population.

With the holding of elections in February and the approach of independence in April, we decided to assign a sort of emergency status to the management of those matters. Thus we avoided having to wait for a permanent and well-coordinated development plan before starting. So we distributed the aid we had received to the various rural areas and began to settle the inhabitants in a suitable way so that they would have not only enough land but also housing and arable land for their crops. And it was done. Then we had to encourage them to produce as much food as possible, and we did so, making seed, fertilizer, tractors, and even hoes available to them. All the districts received something. Maybe not every locality, but it can be considered that the distribution was very extensive.

In the industrial sector, we worked to improve the position of the workers. It was essential that we begin by building the working class. And to create that class, it is necessary to build the infrastructure. What is the position of the workers in industry? We studied that question. It was necessary first of all to improve the wage structure in the various branches of industry.

TEMPO: That is one of my questions! Can you define the working class in Zimbabwe? There are the peasants. And then comes the industrial working class.

Robert Mugabe: Well, we have the peasants, and normally, the peasant is an independent worker. He does not work for a wage in itself. His return is produced by his own effort. And so, precisely because he is an independent worker and because everything favorable to his activity means benefit for him and his family, he is not traditionally a member of the "working class" category as such. So the distinction, in a restricted sense, is really between those who work for a wage under supervision--in a private enterprise--and those who work for themselves and have their own land in the rural areas. The latter constitute a major portion of the population.

The distinction is not very different from what used to exist in countries such as China and even the Soviet Union, where the peasants and the working class had distinct characteristics.

TEMPO: How aware are they? Do they possess a strong nationalist feeling?

Robert Mugabe: Yes, the class instinct is there, but it has not been developed. The worker is aware of his importance, but as yet his consciousness has not been raised to the point that he realizes that he has a historical role. So far, he does not see himself as having a historical role to fulfill. It is we who will have to show him. But we cannot begin at the ideological level. We will have to begin by using tools that he understands. He needs increases, he needs representation through which to present his problems to management, and he needs to have a voice in the enterprise so that he can make himself recognized.

TEMPO: And what is the party's task at that level?

Robert Mugabe: In that area, the party and government are more or less identical, since the policy we are pursuing is the same as the government's policy. The party organizes things at the party level. The party members are workers and peasants, and in some cases they may even be businessmen.

In the party we have adopted the policy that it must be a party of the working class. This means that the first steps to be taken must be the establishment of workers committees in all industries and the establishment of facilities for the workers: advanced vocational training, worker participation in the management process, and the promotion of workers to administrative positions. Those are the party's statements, and they are also found in our manifesto.

TEMPO: I have another question: you have emerged from armed struggle, but now you are facing a new situation--in particular the problem of elections and other matters--for which you were not yet prepared. That being the case, I think that you will have to change your party's strategy. What is that strategy?

Robert Mugabe: Yes, we have had to change our strategy. Our former strategy was concerned with liberating our country. Now we are independent, and there is a socioeconomic battle. In the party, we are setting up various committees at the different levels to deal with questions of policy. The political and ideological questions will be studied by a committee headed by me, and when that policy is formulated, the government will follow it. Ministers who are not members of the Central Committee will be invited to participate in the discussions for formulating the government's policy, which will be the party's policy.

TEMPO: If I understand correctly, you are preparing for a party congress.

Robert Mugabe: Yes, we are working toward holding a congress in the very near future. As soon as we have revived or established the party organs.

TEMPO: Mr Prime Minister, who is the enemy at present?

Robert Mugabe: The enemy? At present? Ah! Obviously, the enemy at present is capitalism. And our desire now would be to see the focus of attention in the next phase

of our struggle centered on neutralizing the role of capitalism and strengthening the role of socialism by leading workers and peasants to organize into collective units in a systematic and organic manner. That would facilitate their participation at the various levels and their involvement, through the extended collective, in their own government. As we see it, this is a task requiring a permanent infrastructure and the recruitment and permanent training of cadres, as you see.

TEMPO: Haven't you lost a good number of your party cadres? In other words, haven't many of your military cadres transferred to the national army or to the state organizations?

Robert Mugabe: No, no; they were demobilized. What we tried to do was to keep every cadre in the army, provided that he was willing.

TEMPO: One of the problems we had in Mozambique was that the party's best cadres were assigned to the government. Are you managing to avoid that situation in Zimbabwe?

Robert Mugabe: I think that our position may be better on that score. We will certainly have to develop new cadres. As far as Zimbabwe is concerned, however, it was not the more intellectual cadres who were in the army. In general, it is only recently that the intellectuals have been participating in the army. Those coming from the university and the secondary schools have arrived only recently. The majority remained in the rural areas. They were the party's political supports, but their level of awareness obviously had to be raised, and we were taking steps in that direction. That is why we are interested in seeing the youth movement become a focal point for organization of the young people, who need to be politicized.

TEMPO: What has been done during the past year to reduce your dependence on South Africa?

Robert Mugabe: Nothing outstanding, really, except that we now have new rail routes, and there is now a flow of products through the ports of Beira and Maputo that did not exist before. We hope that with the development of those routes and ports, the volume of goods being shipped in that direction will be increased and that our dependence on South Africa will be reduced. There is also, to be sure, the question of trade. Now we will have to trade with our neighbors outside the patterns established for trade with South Africa or through South Africa. We have this freedom to trade directly and bilaterally with other countries--something that never existed before. And we also have other areas, involving culture and sports, in which we are radically cutting our ties with South Africa. Military dependence on South Africa has also been eliminated. That was something that I was asking General Walls to do, and with that we have probably cut all our ties. We left a few aspects of police work on the frontiers--a very common practice--and so on. We also cut our ties in the diplomatic sphere, and that process has now ended. Trade relations are the only thing remaining.

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CSO: 4401/240

EXPORTERS GET EASIER CREDIT INSURANCE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 May 81 p 1

[Text] A RECENT agreement between Government and the Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) has made it easier for exporters of goods and services of a capital nature to arrange credit insurance.

The procedure had formerly been for the ECIC to approach the Government, the official re-insurer, on an ad hoc basis with individual enquiries. Since independence alone these have totalled approximately $18 million.

In February this year, after a series of negotiations, the minimum acceptable terms for a more formal procedure were agreed. Capital goods suppliers, and those offering capital services, such as architects, now have greater access to a credit facility which is freely available in other parts of the world, but which is available in Africa only through the ECIC and its South African counterpart.

Without this facility local businesses cannot compete for contracts, even in neighbouring countries, with European and South African companies. ECIC officials say that many contracts today are awarded more because of the terms offered than because of quality of goods or services.

COMPETE

To explain the basic conditions for arranging export credit insurance, the ECIC has compiled a booklet called *Social Export Contracts Insurance*, which it has just released. Corporation officials point out that, although the present facility is not as comprehensive as it could be, negotiations with Government were continuing. When appropriate, the booklet would be updated.

CSO: 4420/1031

PLATINUM EXTRACTION PILOT PLANT COULD LEAD TO NEW MINE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 May 81 p 1

[Text] **A $2 million pilot plant for the extraction of platinum group metals was put into operation recently by Rio Tinto (Zimbabwe).**

The company hopes that work at the Zinca plant, located on the Great Dyke south of Hartley, will provide enough information by the end of the year to enable a decision to be made on the establishment of a large mine on the site.

The project, which took nine months to set up, presently employs 120 people. A Rio Tinto spokesman said that if a large mine is to be established, the planning would take most of next year, and that construction would begin in 1983 at the earliest. The mine, he said, would not be in production until 1984, or possibly 1985.

The spokesman said that the technology for treatment is already available. In a way, he said, it is merely a reversal of the process operating at the Empress mine, where a precious metals plant has been added on to the larger base metals plant. At Zinca the primary plant will be for the platinum group metals, and ancillary machinery will obtain nickel, copper and some gold from the residues.

What the pilot programme is trying to establish is whether the ore can be mined economically. The ore bodies are delineated in seams within the Great Dyke, which makes the mining area fairly narrow. This is the same type of awkward mining prospect facing the majority of the country's chrome mines.

CSO: 4420/1031

PROSPECTING FOR CESIUM SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 May 81 p 4

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is often called an Aladdin's Cave to describe its underground treasures. Its gold, emeralds, and distinctive chrome sparkle in life and in imagination. Perhaps one day the silvery white metal cesium will join other Zimbabwean exports as a glamour metal and compel a new generation of prospectors to scour the earth for it.**

This rare substance is now mined commercially in only two places, Manitoba, Canada, and Bikita, east of Fort Victoria. Its properties give it so many abilities that it can only be a matter of time, technology, and economics before cesium is demanded in large quantities.

VERSATILITIES

Its present uses are diverse. Cesium is employed extensively in photoelectric cells in TV cameras to form electronic images. Its infrared sensitivity permits industrial and military applications for devices capable of invisible signaling and "homing" to track and intercept. Night-watchmen, guards, and border patrols have use for the cesium sniperscopes and snooperscopes.

As it combines easily with oxygen, cesium can function as a scavanger or "getter", to remove traces of oxygen and other gases and impurities in such things as electron tubes and in chemical processing in both ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. It can act as a catalyst in various polymerisation processes. Cesium is useful in medical and industrial radiology because of its long half-life of 30 years of radioactive isotopes prepared from it. there is further utilization in atomic clocks, infrared lamps, photomultiplier tubes, scintillator counters, and spectrophotometres.

Cesium also has great potential value in research. Except for francium, Cs (Cesium's chemical symbol) is the most electropositive and most alkaline element. Thus it can easily lose its single valence electron and form electrovalent bonds with nearly all the inorganic and organic anions.

For instance, cesium hydroxite is the strongest base and attacks even glass. Cesium chloride crystals are soluble in water and alcohol but do not melt until 646°C. Cesium nitrate has application in microwave reflectors. Desulphurization of heavy oil is possible with cesium hydroxide, which can also be used for alkaline storage battery electrolytes.

As a density-gradient medium, cesium chloride in an ultracentrifuge makes it possible for the isolation of large molecules such as viruses and DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the building block of life. Ion propellant engines and thermionic power generators using Cs have been developed.

Despite all these usages, demand for cesium is not large and is easily met by present supplies. Perhaps its greatest potential, hardly realized, is for the production of electricity from light. Though the Russians are known to have a plant utilizing cesium, such usage is not, and may never be, competitive with coal and oil, even at projected increased prices.

FUTURE USES

The US Government has been studying a number of exotic applications of Cs for many years, mainly for thermionic power conversion and magneto-hydrodynamic generation of electricity. NASA has investigaged Cs as a thermodynamic working fluid in boiling-metal space-power plants; the Jet Propulsion Laboratory has studied the effect in the thermionic converters and in liquid metal MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) systems using Cs and lithium. in 1968 a Cs ion engine was flight tested on a Satellite D.

The Bureau of Mines evaluated Cs to seed combustion plasma for MHD generation of electricity and found a potential for a Cs-potassium combination over pure Cs for lowering costs. Mixed seeding was also found advantageous for operating efficiencies.

At present the high cost of Cs and its compounds ($100-$375 per pound during the past decae, according to the US Department of the Interior, for 99.5% purity); 50c-$35 for various compounds) is a barrier to more widespread commercial use. The greatest demand now for Cs is in R & D studies.

A US Government publication, *Mineral Facts and Problems*, which describes present demand as very low, projects the domestic and world demand until the year 2000. Benjamin Petkof, of the Pysical Sciences Division of USDI, quotes estimates ranging enormously from 22 000 to 500 000 pounds, the latter figure representing 33 times US dom-estic consumption in 1974. World demand is expected to parallel that of the US. The high-demand figure would result not only from an increase of present use but from the commercial development of

MHD and thermionic electricity generating equipment which uses large quantities of Cs. This development, as stated above, at present seems uneconomic.

But how many could have forecast the uranium rush ten years earlier?

Only two decades ago cesium is barely mentioned or acknowledged with only a few lines in standard reference books. Larousse describes it as *sans emploi*. "without use".

Cesium, or caesium was discovered in 1860 in some European mineral springs, by Robert Bunsen and Gustav Kirchhoff, who named it from the Latin for "sky blue" to describe the unique blue lines of its spectrum. It was the first element discovered by spectrum analysis, but it was not utilized commercially until the 1920s, when it began working as a scavenger in the manufacture of vacuum tubes, and for coating tungsten filiments within them.

Cs is perhaps the most reactive and the softest of all metals. It becomes liquid in a warm room, melting at 28.5°C. and boiling at 705°C. It occurs in the rare mineral pollucite and in lepodolite and is often associated with rubidium. It is also described as the most electro-positive element and is the eighth-highest metallic element.

Cs will inflame in the air when heated and will react explosively with water, hence it needs to be most carefully packed for handling, transport, and storage. Poisonous to vegetable life, it forms seven parts per million of the earth's crust.

It is generally mined by conventional methods, crushed, screened and washed, and recovered by hand sorting. The Cs is extracted by various methods such as acid leaching, direct reduction, or basic fusion followed by water leaching. The acid-leaching process, commonly used, can utilize any one of a number of acids.

The metal is sold in two purities, standard at 99.5% and high purity at 99.9% Cs content. Theoretically, pollucite can contain 43% Cs oxides but commercial concentrates run slightly in excess of 20%. The US Bureau of Mines describes the Zimbabwean deposit as "very rich", and other sources as its being 24.4%. No figures are given for Zimbabwean production, but Canadian production is estimated at 60 000 pounds of contained Cs per annum.

BIKITA

The Zimbabwean source of cesium is Bikita Minerals Pvt. Ltd. which mines lepodolite and petalite. In the past when such figures were published, production of these and other minerals was as high as 60 000 short tons and substantial ore reserves were carried on the books. Cesium production was not identified separately.

Incorporated in 1952 in Fort Victoria, one of its founding directors Arthur · Frederick Holmes, still remains as director. Like Mr. Holmes, seven other directors are British citizens; there are three Americans, two South Africans and two Zimbabweans. Almost half of the board lives in either Fort Victoria or Salisbury, but the directors are members of prestigious boards of directors such as TA Holdings, Kerr McGee, Seltrust, and Zeiss. Former Federal minister John Graylin recently joined the board.

A subsidiary of foreign corporation, Bikita is a small company with 1979 fixed asserts of about $5 million. It has shown a tax loss for the past two years. During the war, their annual report states that the mines were rocketed, mortared and subject to rifle fire on several occasions. A large dump of petalite ore stockpiled in Beira was commandeered without compensation in 1979 and eventually sold off to Bikita customers very cheaply. To add further to their troubles, new plant and equipment were giving "teething troubles" last year.

One can only hope that some of the many possibilities for use of cesium will be realized and that Bikita can at least return to its good old days when net profits ranged from $1-$3 million. For what's good for Bikita is good for Zimbabwe.

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BRIEFS

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT--A development plan for village 10, Emakhandeni, has been recommended by Bulawayo City Council. If the plan is adopted the municipality will spend an estimated $950 892 in service costs. The plan provides for 788 house stands (generally 10 m x 18 m in size), and a shopping centre and bus terminus, two playgrounds, two sportsfields, two churches, one primary school, and one secondary school. Among the estimates of service costs are $162 000 for water $173 000 for sewerage, $430 392 for roads, and $156 000 for electricity. The plan, if accepted by the council, will be submitted to the Minister of Local Government and Housing for approval. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 May 81 p 2A]

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